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U. S. Department of Agriculture.



The MUNSON NURSERIES

Denison, Texas

*To Our Many Customers and Friends and Also to
All Who Love Fruits and Flowers, We
Extend You Greetings*

“PLAN TO PLANT ANOTHER TREE”

Please analyze this slogan. It says more than merely to “Plant Another Tree.” Note the first word, “PLAN.” While we wish to lay stress on the entire phrase, we wish particularly to emphasize the word “PLAN.” This means the right selection for the particular spot; The What to Plant, The Where to Plant, The How to Plant, and The Proper Care and Cultivation After Planting. In other words, the Mere Planting of a Tree without any Plan would be useless.

SO WE TAKE AS OUR TEXT FROM THE ABOVE SLOGAN THE WORD “PLAN” AND OFFER THE FOLLOWING HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

It is our purpose and desire to supply you with the best that can be grown, and we wish for you every success. But that success depends largely upon yourself, for no matter how good the stock, it must have proper attention in handling, planting, fertilizing and cultivating to get the best results. On the other hand if you plant poor stock, no amount of good or even extra care will bring success. It is our business to supply that GOOD stock.

HINTS FOR PLANTERS

Time for Planting—In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in the early winter will, by the ensuing spring, have grown sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, although hardy stock can be safely transplanted any time during the winter when the ground is not too wet or frozen. Planting can be continued until the middle of March, or until just before the buds begin to swell.

Preparation of the Soil—The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Peaches and plums must be planted on high, well-drained soil. Before planting, prepare the land by thoroughly plowing and subsoiling, first using a two-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upward. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix one or two shovelfuls of thoroughly decomposed barnyard manure, or use one or two pounds of good bone meal. All fertilizers must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

We strongly advocate digging holes with dynamite whenever feasible.

Preparation of Trees and How to Plant—Before planting, remove the broken roots; cut back one-year peach, apple, pear, cherry and plum trees to a naked stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to half their length or less; the lower limbs less than those above cutting in shorter as you go upward, leaving the leader the longest. The tree should be set about 2 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Cultivation—You cannot expect to get good results from your trees unless you keep them well cultivated. The soil must be frequently stirred during summer. The area immediately around the trees must be kept free from grass

and weeds, and this portion of the orchard should receive especial attention. All suckers or branches which start below the head of the tree should be removed. For the first two years cultivate the orchard during summer in some crop suited to the location, such as cotton, vegetables, melons, peas, peanuts, velvet or soy beans, giving the preference to leguminous crops. Never plant corn or small grain in your orchard.

It is always advisable to sow in the fall a cover crop, such as clover, vetch or rye, using a suitable fertilizer. Turn under this cover crop in early spring. When soils are deficient in lime and potash, supply this deficiency with an application of lime, bone meal, hardwood ashes or high grade commercial fertilizer, as the soil requires. Satisfactory results cannot be expected unless the orchard is supplied with the proper plant food and receives careful cultivation.

Selection of Trees—For this climate, experience has taught us that one and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth (except peaches, only one-year trees of which should be planted) are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots, whereas a four or five-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well-rooted trees, instead of heavily-branched ones. Give as many sound roots and as little head to a tree as possible.

Care of the Trees on Arrival—If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air; dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for planting in the orchard. If frozen when received, do not open the boxes, but place them in a cellar or some cool, dark room that is free from frost, and let them remain until all frost is drawn out. If no cellar or frost-proof room, bury the box in sawdust or dirt until thawed. The point is to get the frost entirely out without sudden exposure of stock to heat, light or air. Even if frozen solid, the stock will not be injured if handled in this manner.

Location—Denison is 75 miles north of Dallas, and has the best of transportation facilities. The following railways enter Denison: The M-K-T. Railway from five directions; The Frisco Railway from two directions; the K. O. & G. Railway; the So. Pac. Railway; The Texas Electric Railway.

YOURS FOR BETTER FRUITS AND MORE BEAUTIFUL HOMES,

THE MUNSON NURSERIES

Will. B. Munson, Manager

DENISON, TEXAS

Founded in 1876 by T. V. Munson.



A Section of Experimental Vineyard at Munson Nurseries

BUSINESS INFORMATION, TERMS AND SUGGESTIONS

1. The **ORDER BLANK** accompanying this catalog is for the convenience of customers, and its use will facilitate the filling of orders. Any other matter should be written on a separate sheet of paper.

2. **ALWAYS GIVE FULL ADDRESS** every time you write. This is important. Please write your name and address very plainly, so that nothing will have to be deciphered or guessed.

3. **TERMS.** Our terms are Cash with Order. The prices are Net Cash. All prices have been so figured and discounts deducted. If we extended any credit or opened accounts, it would be necessary to have higher or increased prices.

4. **REMITTANCES** should be made payable to **THE MUNSON NURSERIES**, and best way to send them is by Bank Draft, Express Money Order, Post Office Money Order. Money if sent by registered mail is all right. Checks will be accepted from responsible parties, but as banks no longer grant overdrafts, we will hold order until check is collected, as experience shows checks are sometimes returned account no funds.

5. **RESERVATIONS** of stock will be made when one-half of the price accompanies the order. This is to accommodate those who are not ready to plant early in the season but wish to secure the stock before same is sold.

6. **THE PRICES** named in the catalog is for the stock at Denison and includes free packing on all orders of \$4.00 or more. The prices do not include paying of express or freight charges. We have found that by pricing the stock free on board cars at Denison, secures for the purchaser a lower price than if quotations included payment of transportation charges. **ACTUAL COST OF STOCK** plus **ACTUAL COST OF TRANSPORTATION** is lower than **DELIVERED PRICES** of most concerns, for in making delivered prices, an extra amount must be necessarily included to pay for long distances, and those who live nearer pay more for their stock than is just.

7. **FREE PACKING** is given all orders of \$4.00 or more. But on orders of less than \$4.00, 50 cents should be added to partly pay for the packing. Our packing is the best to carry the stock in the best manner and is expensive.

8. **SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.** Customers will please state whether they wish their order to be sent by Parcel Post, Express or Freight.

OUR SUGGESTIONS.

8a. **PARCEL POST.** For shipments of grape vines, small shrubs, roses, and trees under three feet high, and not exceeding 50 in number, we find Parcel Post will be cheaper to points within 300 miles of sending point. If over 300 miles express will be cheaper than Parcel Post on all packages weighing 12 pounds or more. Within 150 miles, Parcel Post is cheaper than express on packages up to 40 pounds. Parcel Post is also convenient for making Rural Route deliveries, and even if cost is more, it is offset by the free Rural Delivery service.

8b. The Size Limit of Parcel Post is 84 inches in **combined girth and length**. For this reason no tree over four feet high can be sent, unless cut back, even if it weighs only a pound or two.

8c. **PARCEL POST CHARGES HAVE TO BE PREPAID.** and for this reason money will have to be sent to cover cost of postal charges, under the following scale:

	Under 150 miles	150 to 300 miles	300 to 600 miles	Over 600 miles
For the first 3 vines, roses or trees.....	.10	.14	.25	.40
For each additional tree or vine above 3 and up to 8.	.01	.02	.03	.05
For each additional tree or vine above 8, add.....	.01	.01	.02	.04

An Illustration.

8d. On 23 vines to a place 400 miles away.	
The first 3 vines.....	.25
The next 5 vines, at .03.....	.15
The next 15 vines at .02.....	.30

Total postage..... .70

(Note—If the entire order amounts to less than \$4, please add for packing as explained under paragraph 7, this page.)

9. **EXPRESS.** For all shipments from 10 to 300 pounds the express is the more satisfactory, and not any more costly than freight. Even in heavy shipments express may cost more but the quicker service pays.

9a. **FREIGHT.** For very large and heavy shipments, and where quick delivery is not an element. All our shipments are so packed that they will carry several weeks by freight without injury to stock.

9b. **EXPRESS AND FREIGHT SHIPMENTS** can be sent "Charges Collect," and such charges are no more than if "Prepaid." For this reason no money has to be sent to cover Express or Freight charges.

10. **OUR GUARANTEE.** We guarantee to send healthy stock, free of disease, true to name, and deliver same in good condition. Then our responsibility ceases. If we fail in these we will replace with other stock of same value, or will refund the purchase price. But will not be liable for any greater amount. If stock is not accepted on these terms, it should be returned at once and refund of purchase price will be made.

11. **IT IS TO OUR INTEREST** to send our customers the best stock possible, true to label, and in good condition. But as we cannot prevent drouths, freezes, excessive rains, planting in unsuitable soils or locations, the ravishes of insects, rabbits, etc., careless or improper planting, indifferent cultivation, diseases. **WE DO NOT GUARANTEE STOCK TO LIVE** after passing into other hands. Neither do we insure nor replace any stock at the prices quoted.

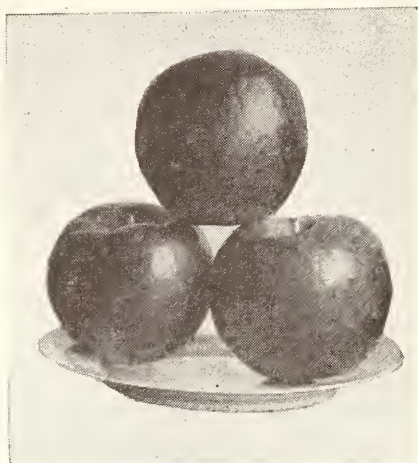
12. **ERRORS AND COMPLAINTS.** We want every order that we fill to be satisfactorily filled. So if any error is discovered or any complaint to be made, they must be made immediately on receipt of stock or not later than five days thereafter to admit of adjustment. We will immediately and cheerfully correct any errors of our own if investigation shows that we are at fault.

13. **SUBSTITUTION.** We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect and have found that when our supply of stock ordered is exhausted, our customers ordinarily want us to substitute to the best of our judgment. We, therefore, substitute when necessary, unless instructed to the contrary. Please note in specified blank on our Order Sheet if you do not wish us to substitute in your order and we will gladly refund for shortages if any. Selection of varieties suitable to your locality is of first importance to us and our services to you can often be of more value, if you will leave the selection to us.

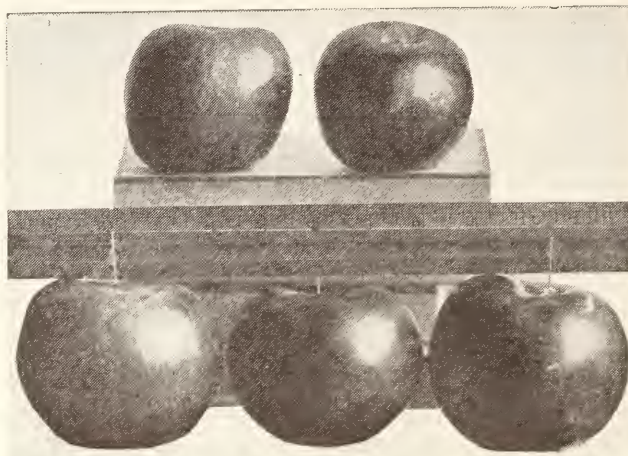
14. **NO AGENTS.** We do not employ any agents or salesmen, and have no connection with any other nursery. We deal direct with all our customers and are directly responsible to them and no one else. Many nurserymen, dealers and others buy stock of us to re-sell. Such buyers re-sell the stock on their own account and responsibility.

15. **IF STOCK IS RECEIVED DURING A FREEZE,** or if frozen when received, **DO NOT OPEN IT** in warm air. But place the bale or box in dark cellar, or bury in earth completely covered until thawed out. Do not hurry the thaw by using hot water, or placing in room heated above 40 degrees. When so thawed out according to direction without exposure to air or heat, it will open up in good condition. To avoid any risk of freezing, we will not start a shipment in face of a "blizzard." But sometimes such freezing spells will come while stock is en route. Ordinary care by express company not to expose the stock should keep the frost out. We pack with non-conducting materials during the period of cold weather.

16. **SERVICE.** We are so equipped that we can get out, pack and ship most orders the first or second day after receipt of order. In some cases on account of character of stock, it may take longer. We leave most of our stock in the ground and dig fresh as wanted, so this takes longer to assemble an order than if the stock was all ready "cellared." There is a period of about two weeks late in the Spring, that we are rushed with orders from those who wait until the last minute, and then when they order they want it right now. Under such conditions we will do our best to get out as quickly as possible, but in order to be fair we will wait upon each order in its turn. It is better to order a few days, or better, several days in advance of time stock is wanted; then we will not disappoint you with a tardy delivery.



Bledsoe Apples



Stayman's Winesap Apples



San Jacinto Apples

APPLES

Apples can be grown in North and Central Texas as well as in Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and other parts of America. Only the right varieties must be selected. The list below is a well adapted list for the Southwest. Do not try to grow the most popular apple of New York, Minnesota or Oregon in the South, for they may not succeed.

PLANT APPLE TREES 25 FEET APART. Any land that will grow corn will grow apples.

See books on apple culture listed on page 23.

PRICES (On all varieties except San Jacinto.)

	Each	Doz.	40	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.50	\$11.00	\$27.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.60	6.00	19.00	45.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	7.50	23.00	55.00

San Jacinto, 25% higher than above prices.

(Months mentioned are for North Texas.)

JUNE.

Early Harvest. Medium, bright straw-yellow. Tender flesh, sub-acid. Fine eating and cooking apple. Good for local market but rather tender for shipping.

Red June. Tree slow grower but bears young. Small to medium size; bright red skin; flesh tart and quality good. Fine table and market; best shipper of extra early varieties.

Fanny. Vigorous and productive. Large, Red, with flattened ends. Most excellent quality for eating and cooking. Well adapted for North Texas, where it originated.

JULY.

San Jacinto. This variety first came to notice at Pilot Point, Texas, some thirty years ago in the orchard of the late Dr. Ragland. It is like an enormously large Red June, of same shape and color. Ripens just after Red June. Of best quality and fine keeper for an early ripening variety. This variety has become very popular and is regarded as one of the best varieties in North Texas, New Mexico, and Southern Kansas. Price of trees; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cents each. \$7.50 doz. Extra large 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per dozen.

AUGUST.

Bledsoe. Originated and grown extensively for many years by Judge Bledsoe, formerly of Sherman, and orchardist of note, has proved to be an apple of great merit for the Southwest, and later, over a wide range, especially so in the high, western plateau. It is large, roundish oval, sometimes angular, greenish striped and splashed with red; flesh white, sub-acid, good. Tree very vigorous and prolific. August and later.

Jonathan. Of American origin. Medium, if thinned on the tree grows larger. Roundish conical, rich bright red on light yellow ground, few minute white dots; flesh yellowish white, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid, a standard of excellence in market apples. Tree has a drooping, pendant habit; very productive, and requires rich soil. Universally popular. Should be gathered in August and stored to obtain best results.

Texas Red. One of the most highly esteemed apples in East Texas; large, solid red; fine; excellent keeper.

SEPTEMBER.

Wealthy. A very large apple, green skin with little blush. Flattened at both stem and calyx ends. Bears young, prolific. Fine for eating and cooking.

OCTOBER AND LATER.

Ben Davis. Tree healthy, vigorous, an abundant bearer; fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid, only fair in quality. Popular on account of its good bearing quality.

Stayman's. (Stayman's Winesap.) Medium to large; oblate, conical; greenish yellow, mostly covered and indistinctly splashed and mixed with dull dark red, with numerous medium gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mildly sub-acid, aromatic; quality best. Another seedling of Winesap originated in Kansas; is much larger, more beautiful in color and better in quality and equal or better keeper.

Delicious. Winter. Of peculiar and distinctive shape; brilliant dark red, shading off to golden yellow at the blossom end; flesh fine grained, juicy, crisp and melting; flavor sweet, with a slight acid taste. Tree vigorous, thrifty and a good, dependable cropper.

Gano. Similar to Ben Davis, but deeper in color, and better in quality. Tree very hardy and vigorous. A rapid grower. An early, annual and prolific bearer. A valuable late winter apple.

Arkansas Black. Vigorous, abundant; dark red, medium; excellent market; seedling of Winesap.

Klinalrd. Strong, spreading tree, prolific; red large; a superb Southern winter apple; the best of all winesap seedlings. Flesh pale yellow, crisp, fine grained; of fine quality. Tree longest lived of all varieties tested with us; originated in Tennessee.

Arkansas. (Mammoth Black Twig; Paragon). Size large, roundish, slightly flattened; color a dark mottled red; flesh yellow, fine grained, with a mild, pleasant, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower and abundant bearer. Large fruit and better tree than Winesap, of which it is a seedling.

Winesap. Medium; roundish conical form; mostly covered with red, on yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. One of the best for market, dessert, or for general winter use.

CRAB APPLE

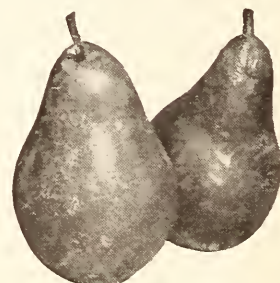
Price: The same as for apples.

Hyslop. Medium in size, very bright red skin. Delicious for jelly and preserves.

Whitney. Large, striped, not so juicy as Hyslop but better for eating.



Kieffer Pear



Bartlett Pears

PEARS

Pears do well on a variety of soils—clay loam, sandy, gravelly and red soil. The soil must not be wet, should be drained, if not naturally drained. The knife is the best remedy for blight. Keep it cut off as fast as it appears. Cut back 3 or 4 inches below where the twig or limb has blighted. Keep this up from time to time as the blight appears, and you can keep it down. We have found here and there that there is less blight where the trees are not cultivated after the second year, but weeds kept mown off. Plant 20 feet apart each way, requiring 110 trees per acre.

PRICES.

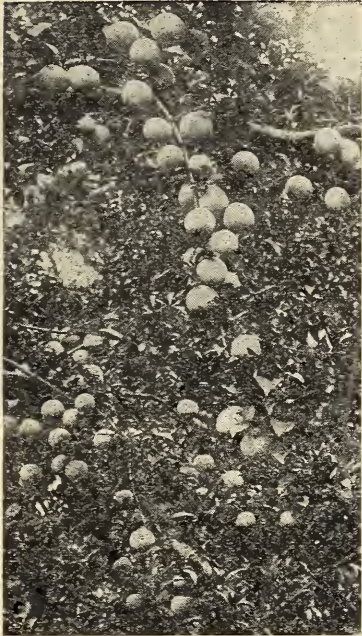
	Each	12	40	100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.40	\$4.00	\$13.00	\$32.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.75	7.50	23.00	55.00
5 to 6 ft.....	1.00	10.00	32.00	75.00

Bartlett. Large, clear, bright yellow, with blush on sunny side, oblong shape, tapering gradually toward stem end. Flesh white, buttery and rich, juicy.

Garber. A hybrid of the Chinese Sand Pear, with one of the fine French varieties. Ripens a month earlier in season than Kieffer; round, with smooth skin. Will ripen fairly well on the tree and is ready for eating at picking time.

Kieffer. A most successful grower for the Southwest. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Bears young. Of supposed Chinese Sand Pear and Bartlett hybrid. Size very large, very handsome, skin yellow, with bright vermilion cheek. Does not ripen to perfection on tree, but if picked when skin shows trace of yellow it will ripen to perfection, making a very juicy, delicious pear with a musk aroma. As near blight-proof as pear can be.

PLUMS



Wickson Plums on Tree

While plums like good soil, they will succeed on thinner land than the peach. In a combination orchard, plant the plums on the higher land if on a slope, follow with peaches, then apple and pear. Plant plum trees 18 to 20 feet apart, requiring 100 to 135 trees per acre. See list of books on Plum Culture on page 23. To prevent curculio, spray with Arsenate of Lead.

	Each	12	40	100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$16.00	\$40.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.75	8.00	25.00	60.00

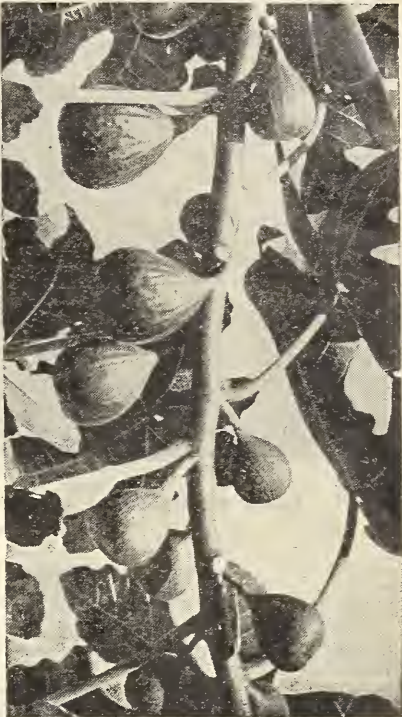
(Note—THE MUNSON PLUM—Owing to the death of Mr. W. B. Richardson, the originator and propagator of the Munson Plum, regret very much that we did not get any trees of this variety propagated this season, hence none to sell. We hope to have trees of this variety again in fall 1924.)

May Beauty. A variety originated by the late J. M. Funk of Grayson county, Texas. Hybrid of the Abundance with some Chickasaw variety. Medium to large, bright red, ripening and coloring uniformly all over; very prolific and sure.

Abundance. Medium if allowed to mature as the fruit sets on tree, but large when fruit is properly thinned. As this variety is inclined to overbear, it is best that the fruit be thinned by taking at least one-half to two-thirds the fruit off when size of small marbles; the remaining fruit will be of extra size to more than make the same yield. Roundish, skin yellow, washed with purple with a bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid with apricot flavor, quality superb.

Gonzales. Fruit very large, meaty, of brilliant red; finest of flavor; good shipper and keeper. Tree very strong and immensely productive. Very valuable.

America. A hybrid of Robinson with Abundance. Tree very thrifty, symmetrical, spreading; fruit medium to large, bright golden ground with pink cheek, dotted white; flesh firm, stone medium to large, cling. Considered one of Burbank's best productions. Very valuable.



Magnolia Figs

Burbank. Large; clear cherry red; flesh deep yellow; very sweet and agreeable flavor. Very prolific.

Minco. Seedling of Wayland pollinated by Miner. Tree very vigorous, free from disease. Fruit large, red, very late. This is one of the best late plums, fine for jellies, preserves, etc. Very rarely injured by late frosts.

Damson. This is the famous large English Blue Plum, and while not successful as a commercial variety for the Southwest, it is adapted for the Amateur to plant in the home grounds in city lot or country home.

Wickson. This is one of the finest of Burbank productions, being very large and very handsome red plum of finest quality of firm meat. Its greatest drawback here is that it blooms rather early and may be injured by frosts or freezes. For this reason it is better for the home orchard rather than for commercial growing. In West Texas, Arizona and California it is more sure in setting a crop. But on account of its fine fruit, it should be included in the home orchard.

Black Beauty. This is a very valuable hybrid between the Japan and American varieties. Dark red skin, with yellow flesh, of very high quality. Tree hardy and prolific.

APRICOTS

Apricots are not a successful commercial fruit in North or Central Texas on account of their tendency to early blooming; but when they do set a crop, there is no nicer fruit. In West Texas, New Mexico, and on high grounds they are more successful in setting crops. While the fruit is smaller in the Early May and Nellie they are more hardy in flower here than the Moorpark or Royal which have larger and more showy fruit. Apricots succeed best in semi-lime soils, and good rich sandy loam with clay subsoil. Cultural methods the same as for peach.

Prices—Same as for Plum Trees.

All varieties of Apricots ripen here in May and June.

Early May. Extra early variety, medium size, yellow with slight blush on skin.

Moorpark. Large, yellowish green with brownish red on sunny side, marked with numerous dark specks, flesh bright orange, parts readily from the seed; grown largely for commercial purposes, in those sections adapted for apricots, especially for canning and evaporating.



Munson Mulberries

Royal. European, large, slightly oval, dull yellow with red next the sun, flesh orange yellow with rich, vinous flavor. An important commercial variety.

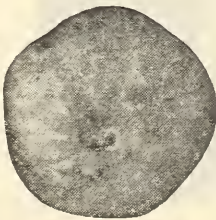
FIGS

Like a rich garden soil. Hardy in South Texas. In North Texas unprotected tops will sometimes winter-kill. Cut off all frozen tops, new shoots will come and bear fruit late in same season.

Magnolia. The most popular and successful fig in Texas. Bears younger than any other variety, second year after setting and same season on new shoots that come up afterwards. Medium size, of amber skin, of best quality. Fine for eating and preserves.

	Each	12	40	100
One year, 1 to 2 ft.....	.25	\$2.50	\$8.00	\$20.00
One year, 2 to 3 ft.....	.40	4.00	12.50	30.00
Two year, branched.....	.75	7.00	22.00	50.00

Besides the Magnolia we have a few trees each of the Allison, a variety found in yard of J. T. Allison, Thorndale, which is described as never failing; and also a white unnamed variety found in yard in Denison, of delicious quality, which we have named Calvert. Price of either for one year trees 75 cents each.



Meech Quince

MULBERRIES

Mulberries flourish in any soil or situation. If space is given the trees they make fine individual specimens. They make fine trees for the poultry yard, as the fowls will eat all the fruit that falls from the trees so none will go to waste.

	Each	12	40	100
One year, 3 to 5 ft.....	.50	\$5.00	16.00	\$38.00
One year, 5 to 6 ft.....	.65	6.00	19.00	45.00

All varieties in one year
We have some THREE
YEAR OLD MUNSON MUL-
BERRY, branched 5 to 6 feet
above ground, with tops 10 to 12
ft. high, bodies 1 1/2 in. to 2 in.,
at.....

	1.00	10.00	30.00	75.00
Black English. The variety having the largest berries, black and fine for pies.				

Munson. One of the largest, most prolific and best mulberries of the Russian class. Originated by us, selected from among thousands of varieties grown from seed. The branches in fruit look like ropes of big berries. Earlier than Hicks.

Hicks Everbearing. Profuse bearer of fruit for three months; fine grower for shade; the best of all trees for the fowl yard, as the fowls greedily eat the berries.

Male Russian Mulberry. The flowers on this tree are nearly staminate but have rudimentary pistil, which sometimes metamorphoses and will set insignificant fruit, especially first season or two after transplanting, but after tree recovers from check of transplanting and gets into full growth, rarely any fruit sets. What fruit does set does not begin to compare in size and productiveness to the regular bearing sorts. This variety does not sprout like the non-fruited Paper Mulberry. This has a round head of compact form, well filled with leaves. The trees we grow are grafted, the same as the fruiting sorts.

QUINCES

In the South Quinces are not planted for commercial purposes. They require deep rich soil and three years time to bear. Plant 12 feet apart.

We only grow one variety, **The Meech**, large and fine and best of any for growth of tree and quality of fruit.

Price: One-year trees, 25c each; \$2.65 per dozen.
Two-year trees, 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.
Three-year trees, 75c each; \$7.00 per dozen.



Early Richmond Cherries

CHERRIES

Require very best drouth-resisting soil. Peculiarly adapted in the South for planting in back yard of town lots, as they succeed better in such situations than in orchard planting. In Oklahoma and northward they are successful for orchard planting. They like the slightly limy soils better than the sandy soils, and do quite well on mixed soils. Plant 18 to 20 feet apart.

Prices: 4 to 5 ft. size, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per 12.
3 to 4 ft. size, 75c each; \$7.80 per 12.

We grow only varieties of the Duke and Morello class (Sour Cherries), as they are the only classes that will succeed in this part of the South. The Sweet Cherries (Hearts and Bigarreus) are not successful here.

Early Richmond. Light pinkish red, medium size, round. Successful over a greater range of country than almost any other variety.

New Century. Thought to be a combination of the Duke and Morello types. Originated in Grayson County, Texas. Fruit medium to large, light red, of fair quality. Tree strong, upright, foliage rather broad, and free from mildew.

English Morello. Latest to ripen of the sour cherries. Very dark red, size small. Hangs on tree well after ripening. Tree dwarfish.



Branch of Compass Cherry-Plum

CHERRY-PLUM

Compass. This is a hybrid of a plum and cherry. In size larger than the largest cherry but rather a small plum. Shape of plum with cherry quality. It will succeed where the true cherries will not and thus afford one with the best possible substitute for the cherry. The tree is vigorous, bears young. The fruit is red, rather tart. Fine for jellies and preserves. Ripens early in June.

	PRICES.	
	Each	12
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	\$5.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.75	\$8.00

PECAN TREES

See page 23 for books on Pecan and Nut Culture.

Pecans are commonly considered hard to transplant. We find the difficulty is slight, if the tops are cut back leaving only three or four eyes or buds above the point of the bud or graft which can be told by a slight off-set on the body of the tree. Plant trees two to four inches deeper than they stood in nursery, according to size of trees, which are usually one to six feet tall. Dig holes at least two feet square and deep, and then put down a post hole in center of large hole one to two feet deeper, or as deep as may be necessary to hold the long root.

After trees are set and well watered, mound dry soil on stem of tree a foot or more above level of ground, or even to top of the stem or trunk, after it has been cut back, as directed above. Leave a ditch around this mound to hold sufficient water to soak down to end of root. New growth will come through the mound of soil in the spring or summer, and the soil will work down gradually to a level.

Time of Bearing.

The time of bearing depends upon the care given and the method of fertilizing. It is better to have the tree make a good, sturdy growth and attain fair size before it bears, then the method of care should be changed so as to produce short twigs upon which the nut clusters are borne. This can be done by decreasing the amount of nitrogen and adding phosphate.

You will usually find a few nuts on some of the trees any time after the third year, but a profitable crop will not often be borne before the tenth year. From that time on the increase is rapid.

That pecans do bear heavily and quite regularly is well known by those who are closely watching their own orchards or the industry.

It is better to plant three or four varieties in an orchard. This is an aid in cross-pollenizing. Change the variety every third or fourth row, or tree, where only a few are planted.

We offer only two sizes, the best we find from experience to transplant.

	PRICES.			
	Each	12	40	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00	\$11.00	\$36.00	\$85.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.50	17.00	56.00	135.00

Delmas. Nut large, shell moderately thin; quality very good, flavor excellent. Tree quite vigorous. Quite successful in Central to North Texas.

Schley. One of the best nuts grown on the coast and very successful inland. Nut very large, shell very thin. The meat readily cracks out whole.

Success. Large. Moderately thin shell. Kernel plump. Quality rich, flavor very good.

Stuart. Nuts large or very large, 1 3/4 to 2 inches long, oblong with brownish shell, strongly marked with dark color. Shell of medium thickness and of very good cracking quality. Kernel full, plump, bright colored. In quality one of the best, the flavor being rich and sweet. A heavy bearer. Tree a strong grower, reaching an immense size, with large foliage.

Van Deman. Large to very large, from 1 7-8 to 2 1-8 inches long, rather slender, pointed at both ends. Color reddish brown with purplish markings. Shell of medium thickness; cracking quality excellent. Kernel full and plump, bright brownish yellow; flavor sweet and good. Tree is vigorous, healthy, with large bright foliage. Altogether one of the most desirable varieties.



Van Deman Pecan

PERSIMMONS

JAPANESE VARIETIES

These were introduced from Japan about seventy years ago. They are the royal fruit of Japan, their best native pomological product. Leaves are broad and burnished, the trees vary from shrubby growth of eight to ten feet high to a much larger size in different variety. Usually very prolific, often bearing at three years of age.

Prices: Each, 75c; per dozen, \$7.00.

The following are the best Japanese varieties and all hardy here: **Costata, Hyakume, Hyachia, Triumph, Okame and Dia Dia Maru.** If no particular variety is wanted, just order Japan Persimmon and we will send best assortment.

These should be cut back as directed for pecans, leaving about three good eyes or buds above the graft. Plant trees slightly deeper than they stood in nursery, and mound soil up on stem, the same as for pecans.

Cultural Note. Many fail to get satisfactory results in the transplanting of the pecan and persimmon, because they do not plant the trees in the right manner. Both the persimmon and pecan have long straight tap roots, with few or no side roots and almost no fibrous roots; so it is difficult for such roots to get a hold of the soil unless one takes care and plants the tree in the right manner. A hole should be dug at least three feet deep; a post-hole digger is a good tool to use. Set the tree so that the entire root is under ground. (One great fault is that some leave two to five inches of the root above the surface.) Then fill in with nice, moist, pulverized soil and tamp same so that the soil is forced into the pores of the bark of the root, being careful not to bruise the root while thus tamping. After the hole is thus filled up, then mound up about the tree with a mound of earth about a foot high and two feet across. This mound will gradually work away by cultivation. Then be sure and keep the tree cultivated all summer. If a post-hole digger is used, it would be well to spade up the ground about 8 inches deep in a radius of three feet around the tree before the mound is made.



Okame Persimmon

PEACHES

Directions for Cultivating. A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees 18x18 feet; cut the tree back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cotton seed or bone meal to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply 1½ to 2 pounds to each tree. After the third year, avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash and a small percentage of nitrogen. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of light and air.

After tree is transplanted, we cannot emphasize the fact too much that it is quite important to cut the tree back to about at least 24 to 28 inches high, and to a single stem. This not only starts the tree off right, but also is quite a factor in getting a good successful stand to grow. We have seen peach trees from the same lot that were transplanted, and a part cut back. In the part that was cut back, every tree grew and made a vigorous growth. In the part that was not cut back, many of the trees did not start off, others were slow in starting off and made indifferent growth, while only a few made any sort of vigorous growth.

Borers. Go through your orchard in March and where you find gum around the surface, clean away the dirt and, with a knife or some sharp-pointed instrument, follow up the borers and remove them, then throw around the tree a small quantity of lime and ashes. This plan, if rigidly enforced, will keep borers down, give you better fruit, and greatly extend the life of the trees.

There is a preparation now made that is claimed to kill borers, and is so recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Bulletin No. 796. It is sold under the name of "KRYSTAL GAS." We can supply this "Krystal Gas" in 12 ounce cans at \$1.00 each.

Thinning. When a tree sets an overload, it pays to thin out the fruit, even if two-thirds of the crop has to be taken off. It relieves the tree, and the remaining fruit will grow to be large, fine flavored, and handsome, whereas if the tree is left overloaded, the fruit will be small, inferior, of poor flavor. The thinning should be done just when the young fruit is about the size of marbles, and thinned out so that the peaches will be not less than 3 to 4 inches apart on the tree. The extra price for the thinned fruit will more than pay for the fruit destroyed.

To prevent wormy peaches; spray with arsenate of lead.
To prevent brown and other rots, spray with Bordeaux mixture.
To eradicate San Jose and other scales; spray with lime-sulphur solutions, or scalecide.
For good books on The Peach and Its Culture, see page 23.

PRICES.				
	Each.	12	40	100
Light, 3 to 4 ft.	\$.35	\$3.50	\$11.00	\$27.00
Medium, 4 to 5 ft. ....	.50	5.50	17.50	42.00
Heavy, 5 to 6 ft. ....	.75	8.00	25.00	60.00

MAY 20TH TO JUNE 5TH

Mayflower. Originated in North Carolina. The earliest of all peaches, and considering its earliness, the best in quality and appearance. Red skin all over, white flesh. Semi-cling.

Victor. Originated in Smith County, Texas. Larger than Mayflower, but not so highly colored but with equally good quality. Ripens much more even than the old Alexander. Very sure and prolific. White, nearly free.

Early Wheeler. Originated in Collin County, Texas. A large, showy White Cling, with red cheek. Very firm and best shipper of the early peaches. A fine commercial variety to reach distant markets with early peaches.

JUNE 1ST TO JUNE 15TH

Triumph. Originated in Georgia. A fine medium size, strictly yellow freestone. Very sure and prolific. Requires thinning to get larger fruit. Good quality.

Yellow Swan. Originated in Smith County, Texas. Almost identical with Arp Beauty. Freestone, flesh yellow. Skin yellow with bright crimson cheeks. Quality the best of its season, and largest in size of its season.

Mamie Ross. Originated in Dallas County, Texas. A very successful, sure and prolific variety. Large, white flesh, with cream skin with blush on one side. Semi-cling.

JUNE 10TH TO JUNE 25TH

Kelly Surprise. A large, fine yellow freestone, of best quality. A good variety to follow Mamie Ross and to mate with Carman.

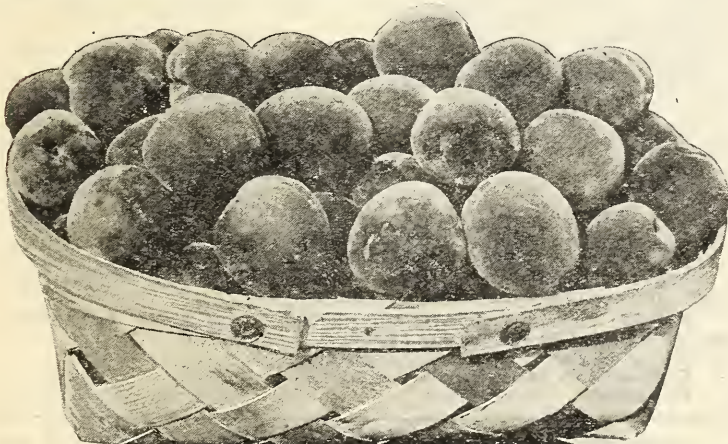
Carman. Originated in Limestone County, Texas. Has become a nationally famed variety. White flesh, semi-cling. Very sure and prolific. Skin white, with blush over two-thirds of surface. In appearance like a highly colored Mamie Ross but later in season.

Slappy. Originated in Georgia. A yellow freestone of the highest quality. Rather shy in bearing but this fault is made up in the rich buttery eating quality. Skin lemon-yellow more than half covered with crimson.

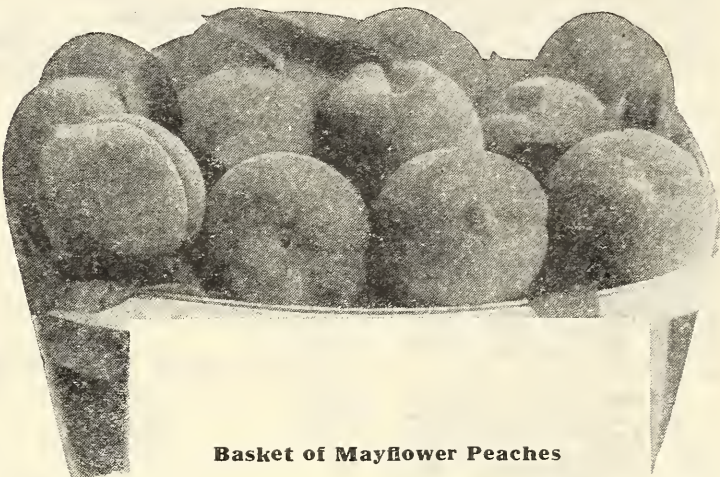
JUNE 20TH TO JULY 10TH

Champion. A large white-flesh freestone of exceptionally good quality. A fine variety for home or home market but not a good shipper for distant market.

Belle of Georgia. Large size, white, freestone. A good mate in a white variety for the Elberta in the yellow. Of finer quality than Elberta and a good shipper.



Basket of Elberta Peaches



Basket of Mayflower Peaches

J. H. Hale. A large yellow freestone of fine quality, coming in before Elberta. Round and not pointed like Elberta. Originated in Georgia and doing well over the South.

JULY 10TH TO AUGUST 1ST

Elberta. Originated in Georgia. Well known for its regular bearing of large crops of large size peaches. The size, however, dependent upon the soil, as are all varieties. In good, well prepared soil and when thinned, you get a fine crop of extra fine show peaches, but if tree overbears and on thin soil, the size and appearance are accordingly lowered. Flesh yellow, freestone, large in size and of good quality while not the richest. A standard for shipping and canning.

Chinese Cling. (Originated from seed brought from Shanghai, China.) Spreading habit, healthy, not very prolific. Probably the largest peach in cultivation. Skin creamy with short fuzz, mottlings of dull red covering one-third to one-half of surface next stem. Flesh white with little red at seed, tender, very juicy, sprightly sub-acid. It is the parent of more fine commercial varieties than any other peach in cultivation, and yet not a valuable commercial variety itself.

JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 15TH

Gold Dust. (J. C. Evans, Mo.) Prolific. Tit small. Skin quite fuzzy, orange, mostly covered with bright crimson, handsome. Flesh orange, very firm, a little red at stone, best quality cling. Very pretty.

Mathew Beauty. Large light colored yellow, of best buttery flavor. Skin yellow ground with red cheek, making it a very handsome appearing peach. Freestone.

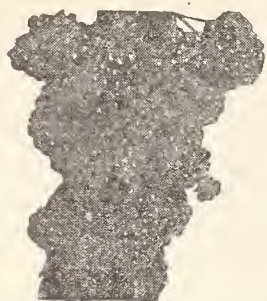
AUGUST 10TH TO SEPTEMBER 15TH

Heath Cling. A large white flesh clingstone, with white skin, with but very little coloring. Fine for canning and preserves.

Henrietta. (Levy Late. Originated in Ky.) Tit prominent. Skin orange yellow, with crimson cheek. Flesh yellow, firm, sweet and of high quality. Cling. Very handsome.

Raisin Cling. (Coweta Co., Ga.) Supposed Columbia X Heath cross. Skin dull white, covered with mottled reddish brown. Flesh white, tinted with red. The finest quality of any cling known to us. Fine for sweet pickles.

Salway. (Thos. Rivers, England.) Skin rich yellow, covered with crimson. Flesh rich buttery yellow, fine for canning. Free.



McDonald Blackberries

PLANT EARLY

BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES

Plant in rows 7 feet apart by 2 feet apart in the row. The ground should be plowed and harrowed frequently for some weeks before plants are received. It must be in finest condition for good results.

Plant in ordinary furrows. The plants should be leaned down the furrow until the top is level with the ground. Press moist soil on roots and mound loosely, slightly over top. If soil is dry, use water in planting.

Blackberries thrive almost in any soil, but give far better results on good rich ground and good cultivation. The ground should be manured each season. Blackberries (and Raspberries) bear their fruit upon the canes grown the prior summer. Then the canes that bore their fruit will die that fall, while new canes that come up during the spring and summer are the ones to bear next spring. In pruning in the fall, the old canes that bore the fruit should be removed by cutting off at the ground, and the new canes cut back at the point where they want to bend downwards, so that the canes after pruning, will stand erect and firm. See books on small fruit culture on page 2. (No less than 12 of a variety will be sold.)

VARIETIES.

Mayes Dewberry. (Austin's Improved, Austin-Mayes.) This is about the only dewberry grown commercially in North Texas. Very large, fine flavor, early and prolific. Fine for home use and local market. Makes preserves and jelly of a different flavor than blackberries. (The dewberries found in South Texas are not suited in North Texas.)

McDonald Blackberry. This appears to be a hybrid of a blackberry and dewberry. Large and of good quality. Earliest of all blackberries and begins a very few days after the Mayes dewberry. Having a pistillate or purely female flower, it will not set fruit alone as it must get its pollen from a staminate or perfect flowering kind growing near and blooming at same time. The Mayes Dewberry, Sorsby or Early Harvest Blackberry are good.

Dallas. This is one of the most sure of all blackberries and endures Texas climate well. Ripens after McDonald and before the Robison. Has rather drooping vine, thorny, very productive, medium size berry of fine quality.

Robison. This is the best of all blackberries and the very best of late ripening varieties for the Southwest. On good soil produces heavy crop of large berries almost as large though not so juicy as the old Kittatinney (which we dropped years ago on account of its poor resistance to rust). Best canning variety.

PRICES.					
12	50	100	300	1000	
\$.35	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$4.50	\$12.00	

.40	1.50	2.50	6.00	15.00	
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.40	1.50	2.50	6.00	15.00	
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.50	2.00	3.00	8.00	24.00	
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RASPBERRIES

All varieties of raspberries are not successful in the Southwest. The finest varieties of the North and East are failures here as they will not endure the long, hot, drouthy summers that we sometimes have. But those varieties named below after testing over many years are found to be quite successful in the Southwest, especially so on favored locations and soils. Raspberries require the best drouth resisting soil, and if possible in a location where the soil is kept cool. They suffer more during the hot drouthy days of August than any other period of the season. For this reason it will be beneficial to mulch the ground about the plants with straw after the crop is off to keep the soil moist and cool.

PRICES ON ALL VARIETIES.

No less than	12	50	100	300	1000
will be sold.					

Kansas. This is one of the best black caps that we have grown, being the largest and very prolific.

Cardinal. A very large, dark red, prolific variety of best quality of the successful Southwestern varieties.

St. Regis. Large, firm, red sort. Bears from April on to hot weather in the South, and it is claimed it will bear on to frost in the North.

.60	\$2.75	\$4.00	\$10.00	\$30.00	
.75	3.00	5.00	12.00	35.00	
.75	3.00	5.00	12.00	35.00	



Kansas Raspberries

ORDER NOW

STRAWBERRIES

Set the plants as you would tomatoes or potato plants, one foot by two or two and a half feet apart. Give each plant a pint or quart of water. Straw (free of seed) or leaves should be spread as a mulch over the ground to cover partially or entirely the plants through the winter. During warm spells, rake the mulch of straw or leaves away from the plants. This can easily be done with a small home patch, and the mulch raked back to the plants during freezing weather.

Plant in rows 3 1/2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row, which will require in round numbers 8,000 plants per acre. Or if in rows 3 1/2 feet by 2 feet apart in row, 6,000 plants per acre. In garden plat where cultivating is to be done entirely by hoe, plant 2 feet by 2 feet each way, at this distance a plat of ground 50 by 50 feet will take 600 plants. A good loamy sandy soil about 10 to 12 inches deep over clay subsoil is best. They respond wonderfully to fertilizing. See books on Strawberry Culture as listed on page 2.

Lady Thompson. An extra early variety and fine to have to open season, and ripens off in few pickings. Large, light red.

Klondike. The best all-round mid-season berry and well adapted generally over the Southwest. Prolific. In season for two or more weeks. Large, bright red, with prominent golden seeds.

Aroma. A very large, dark red, fine to follow Klondike and to close the season.

Ettersburg. This is to our notion one of the best flavored strawberries grown. Round, large, very dark rich red. Originated in California and does well in Texas where strawberries grow. Fine for irrigation in West Texas.

Progressive Everbearing. This is one of the best known and popular of the Everbearing sorts. While we do not think Everbearing varieties are commercially successful in the South, this variety is giving satisfaction as a variety so that one can have berries over a longer season. It bears about six weeks in spring in South and then again in the fall. In the North it bears from June until September. Medium size, fair quality.

PRICES					
25	50	100	250	500	1000
\$.50	\$.85	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$7.50
.40	.75	1.25	2.00	3.50	6.00
.60	1.00	1.75	3.00	5.00	8.00
.75	1.25	2.00	4.00	6.50	12.00
.65	1.20	2.00	4.00	7.00	12.00

ASPARAGUS

Make soil rich, dig trench; set 15 to 18 inches apart, roots spread out, crown 2 inches below surface.

Price: One-year roots, 50c per 12; 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2; 200 for \$3.00; 500 for \$6.00; \$10.00 per 1,000.

We offer two of the leading varieties:

Columbian Mammoth. White stalk.

Palmetto. Green stalk.

Currants and Gooseberries are not fully successful in the Southwest, so we do not grow them.

GRAPES

We Are Known The World Over For Our Grapes

The two books named below are the best on Grape Culture that have been published. The two books will make a complete library on Grapes. Other good books on Grapes and Grape Culture are listed on page 23.

A Manual of American Grape Growing

By U. P. Hedrick.
Price, \$3.25.

Here is a book which covers the entire field of vineyard practice in this country. It is a practical, concise handbook for grape growers of both the East and the West. It embodies the results of the latest experiments in the control of disease and describes in detail the newest and most approved methods of cultivation, training and marketing.

Many books on grapes have been published, but none in recent years. "A Manual of American Grape Growing" is the most thoroughly up to date and complete book on the subject. It is illustrated with 32 full-page plates, and with 54 figures which picture accurately the points made in the text.

CHAPTER I. The Domestication of the Grape; II, Grape Regions and Their Determinants; III, Propagation; IV, Stocks and Resistant Vines; V, The Vineyard and Its Management; VI, Fertilizers for Grapes; VII, Pruning the Grape in Eastern America; VIII, Training the Grape in Eastern America; IX, Grape-Pruning on the Pacific Coast; X, European Grapes in Eastern America; XI, Grapes Under Glass; XII, Grape Pests and Their Control; XIII, Marketing Grapes; XIV, Grape Products; XV, Grape Breeding; XVI, Miscellanies; XVII, Grape Botany; XVIII, Varieties of Grapes.

Culture—We have prepared a pamphlet on the culture of grapes which is re-print of Chapter V and VI from "FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN GRAPE CULTURE," and consists of 20 pages. This pamphlet will be sent free to all of our customers purchasing grape vines to the amount of \$2 or more, if such is requested. If the pamphlet is desired, please so request it when sending in your order.

Foundations of American Grape Culture

By T. V. Munson, Denison, Texas.
Price, \$2.50.

The Best Work on Grapes Published in the United States.

This magnificent book is a monument that will perpetuate the memory of one who spent his noble life in the study of this fascinating subject, the Grape. It was indeed fortunate that the author put together in book form the results of his lifework. Had he delayed it five years longer from the date of its publication (1908) the world would have been the loser.

This work has taken its place as the best book on grape culture in America, as is evidenced by the many highly complimentary testimonials from men who stand high in the viticultural world, as well as botanists, vineyardists and amateur grape growers.

The book is strongly bound in buckram, with beautiful title on cover, embossed in gold. It is printed upon fine glazed paper, giving most beautiful, clear impressions of type and half-to-a full-

All bearing grapes have one of two kinds of flowers—both kinds are pistillate, but one has perfect stamens and will bear alone; the other has imperfect stamens and will require a perfect stamen variety blooming at the same time planted near to render the imperfect stamen variety fruitful. Some of the best varieties are those having imperfect stamens. In the following descriptions characters are given after the name of the variety which will indicate to the reader the kind of flower and date of flowering. So in selecting mates for the imperfect stamen kinds, select those varieties with perfect stamens, blooming within three days earlier or at same time. The perfect flowering kinds are indicated with (†) and the imperfect flowering kinds with (*). In respect to date of blooming, A is for April and M is for May, and the figure following is the date as A9 means April 9th. The dates mentioned are for Denison for the average period of years. They will vary in other sections and vary from year to year in any place.

All the varieties possessing Post-Oak blood, in order to get best results in cropping, should be treated the same as Herbemont, that is, plant wide apart, as much as twelve to sixteen feet in the rows, and have long arm pruning. They do especially well upon the Munson Canopy Trellis, mentioned in Foundations of American Grape Culture, page 224. Distance apart to plant are mentioned with each variety, just by mentioning the number of feet, as "8 feet." Those mentioned to be planted 8 feet should have SHORT ARM pruning, say 3 to 4 feet. Those mentioned to be planted 12 feet should have MEDIUM ARM pruning, say arms 4 to 6 feet long; and those mentioned to be planted 16 feet apart, should have LONG ARM pruning, say with arms 6 to 8 feet long. The distances mentioned are for the vines in the row. All rows can be uniformly 10 feet apart regardless of distance in the row. What is meant by Short, Medium and Long Arm pruning is fully described in FOUNDATIONS of AMERICAN CULTURE.

page engravings, 90 in number, 252 pages in all, 7½x10 inches. The book contains 8 chapters upon the different divisions of the subject as follows: I, Botany of American Grapes; II, Breeding of Varieties of Grapes; III, Description of Varieties; IV, Adaptation of Varieties; V, How to Start a Vineyard, including trellising, pruning, training, etc.; VI, Protecting the Vineyard from Insects and Fungi; VII, Disposition of the Crop; VIII, The Grape for Home Adornment; Shade, Fruit and Health.

The two books above are so valuable that we give the space for their announcement, so that every one may know of them, and every one interested in the subject of grapes should have both of these books. Other fine books on the Grape and Its Culture are listed in the inside front cover of this catalog.

The following extract is taken from a letter of a well informed and well known scientific man, Dr. H. F. Harris, Director of Carnegie Library of Pathology and Bacteriology, Atlanta, Georgia. While we receive many commendatory and flattering testimonials about this book, we cannot refrain from printing this extract from one so well informed.

"I received the two books you suggested on grapes, other than your father's work. I am very glad to have them, but I cannot refrain from saying that there is no sort of comparison with the remarkable volume written by your father. I am acquainted with much of the scientific literature of all of the principal countries of the world, and I have no hesitation in saying that as an artistic scientific production nothing in my time has been written that is superior to it, very, very few that could be said to equal it. Perhaps I have said all this before, but my enthusiasm rises whenever I get to thinking of this book, and I can't help breaking loose."

Structure of Grape Flowers



GRAPE FLOWERS (ENLARGED ABOUT 6 DIAMETERS)

There are three kinds of flowers in grapes, as shown in the cut greatly enlarged.

Fig. 1, the practically pistillate flower, with weak, recurved staymens, generally incapable of self-impregnation.

Fig. 2, a staminate, or male, flower, with abundance of virile pollen Non-bearing.

Fig. 3 represents the perfect, hermaphrodite, self-impregnating lower.

QUANTITY PRICES.

	Each.	6	12	30	50	100	500	1000
For those varieties listed at 20 cents each.....	\$.20	\$1.00	\$1.85	\$4.50	\$7.00	\$12.00	\$55.00	\$100.00
Listed at 25 cents each.....	.25	1.25	2.40	5.50	9.00	16.00	75.00	140.00
Listed at 35 cents each.....	.35	2.00	3.50	8.00	13.00	25.00	120.00	225.00
Listed at 50 cents each.....	.50	2.50	5.00	12.00	18.00	35.00		



Grape Vine Loaded with Fruit

GRAPES DESCRIBED IN ORDER OF RIPENING

The varieties are named in the following descriptions in near the order in which they ripen as it is possible to do so. There is a variation from season to season.

(Many of the varieties are given fuller descriptions and have full-page illustrations in "FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN GRAPE CULTURE.")

Note.—On sandy, loamy and mixed soils nearly all the varieties will succeed. But on very limy or black waxy soils only a limited number will succeed. Those varieties that succeed best in the limy soils are those we have bred from the native species, *Vitis Champini*. These are Lomanto, Champanel, Valhalla, Lukafata, Ladano, Salamander, Nitodal and Sabinal. Also we find from reports these same Champini hybrids are about the only varieties that will succeed

in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, where most other kinds suffer from root trouble that develops in that soil, unless grafted on resistant stocks.

Note.—In Florida the Carman, R. W. Munson, Ellen Scott, Cloeta, Edna and Ronalda are reported as their best growers and producers. Other varieties of Post-Oak Hybrid Blood will also do well in Florida where Carman does so well.

READ PAGE 9 FOR EXPLANATIONS AND KEYS TO ABBREVIATIONS IN THESE DESCRIPTIONS



Brilliant

PERIOD I—LAST OF JUNE.

Headlight. 20c each. (*A19. 8 feet.) Hybrid of Moyer with Brilliant. Vine slender, but more robust than Delaware, and making much longer vines, less attacked by mildew, leaves resembling those of Brilliant, but not so large; clusters small to medium, very compact, shouldered; berries clear, dark red, globular, medium or above in size, very persistent. Skin thin, tough; pulp tender, very sweet, almost equal to Delaware in quality and the finest in quality of any American grape ripening so early. Seeds few. Well adapted to most any soil and in most parts of the United States. Illustrated on page 146, Foundations of American Grape Culture.

PERIOD II—JULY 1 TO 10.

Brilliant. 25c each. (†A17. 8 feet.) (Lindley x Delaware.) Growth strong. Vine endures winters anywhere up to 15 degrees below zero. Clusters large, cylindrical, or somewhat conical, often shouldered, open to compact. Berries large, globular, light to

dark red, translucent, with a thin bloom, very handsome when well ripened; skin thin, rather tender, but seldom cracks; pulp meaty, yet very tender, melting and delicious, usually preferred for table and eating fresh, to Delaware. Ripens just before the Delaware and yields on an average fully twice as much. It ships about equally as well or better than Concord.

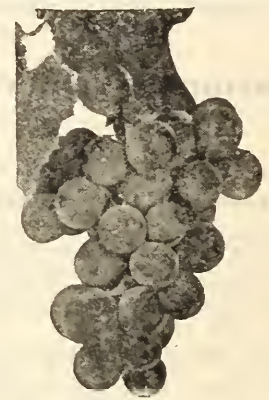
Manito. 20c each. (*A20. 12 feet.) Hybrid of America and Brilliant. Growth very similar to America, endures extremes of climate very well. Clusters long, cylindrical, rather open, with long peduncle; flowers perfect, bears well alone, but better among other kinds blooming with it, very prolific; berries medium, globular, persistent, dark purple, with white specks; very distinct and unique in appearance; skin thin and tough, pulp very tender, juicy, sweet and agreeable, parting from the seeds with ease. Ripens very early, about with Moore Early, packs beautifully and ships excellently. A very profitable market grape, also a good wine grape. Adapted for general North and South.

Lomanto. 25c each. (†A20. 12 feet.) Hybrid of Salado and Malaga. Vine vigorous, prolific, healthy, no rot nor mildew; leaf medium, having little pubescence; cluster above medium, conical, properly compact berry, very persistent, medium to large; spherical, dark purple or black, skin thin, tough; pulp melting, excellent quality; juice, claret red. Valuable for limy soils and hot climate.

PERIOD III—JULY 10 TO 20.

Winchell. 35c each. (†A17. 12 feet.) A well known Northern variety doing fairly well here. Large cluster and berry, good quality, and a fine showy white grape.

President. 25c each. (†A18. 12 feet.) Pure seedling of Herbert. Has a much better vine, which is strong, healthy, and prolific. Flower perfect. Cluster, medium, compact; berry large, black, persistent, does not crack. Ripens with Moore's Early and of far more value in the South than that variety. Quality excellent, much better than Concord. Recommended for the latitude from Texas to 40 degrees north.



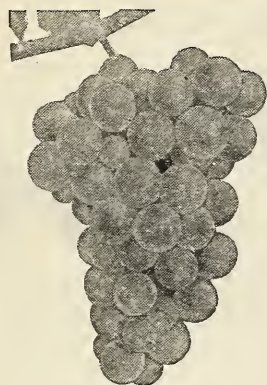
President

Captivator. 25c each. (†A18. 12 feet.) A cross of Herbert with Meladel, that is a combination of Rogers No. 44, his best black grape, Delaware, Goethe, and Lindley. The growth is fairly vigorous. Very prolific. Cluster above medium, cylindrical. Berry large, round, very persistent of a beautiful bright translucent pinkish red. Skin thin, tough, without cracking. Pulp melting, of exceedingly delicious flavor, nothing superior.

Delaware. 20c each. (†A20. 8 feet.) Originated in Ohio. Full historic description, page 143, Foundations of American Grape Culture, and illustrated on page 145, same book. Cluster medium, berry medium, bright red, juicy and of high quality. Succeeds well in the South. Does not rot, but needs spraying to ward off Downy Mildew.

Delakins. 35c each. (†A20. 8 feet.) A cross of Delago with Perkins, that is, a combination of Delaware, Goethe and Perkins. It has the robustness of Perkins, the handsome cluster of the Delaware, but larger, and the size and shape of the berry of the Perkins, with the bright red of the Delaware.

SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE 9 FOR QUANTITY PRICES



Niagara

GRAPES

PERIOD III—JULY 10 TO JULY 20

Ladano. 35c each. (*M4. 12 feet.) Hybrid of Salado and Headlight. Vine vigorous, healthy, foliage similar to that of Headlight; cluster medium, compact; berry medium or above dark, clear purplish-red, translucent, round; skin thin, tough; pulp tender, melting, rich, pure and sweet; seeds few. Fine for hot climate and limy soils.

Rommel. 25c each. (†A18. 8 feet.) Hybrid of Elvira and Triumph. Growth medium, endures climate better than Concord. Prolific. Slightly attacked by mildew in wet sultry seasons, but less so than Delaware. Clusters medium to small, ovate or cylindrical, often shouldered, compact, peduncle short. Berries large, globular, persistent, greenish yellow when fully ripe, skin very thin and delicate, too tender for long shipment, carries well 50 to 100 miles; very profitable for a home market grape, as it is always in demand on account of its most agreeable and fine eating qualities. Pulp melting and perfectly delicious when well ripened, but acid when under-ripe.

Bell. 25c each. (†A15. 12 feet.) A hybrid of Elvira with Delaware. Vine vigorous, healthy, free from mildew and leaf folder, very hardy, a good sure producer; cluster medium, cylindrical, often with a shoulder, fairly compact; berry medium, round, greenish, yellow, rarely attacked with Black Rot; skin thin, sufficiently tough to prevent cracking under ordinary weather changes; pulp rather tender, juicy, very sweet and agreeably flavored; ripens just before Concord.

Wapanuka. 35c each. (†A22. 8 feet.) (Rommel x Brilliant.) Growth medium to strong, equal with Concord, less attacked by mildew than Brilliant. Cluster medium to large, cylindrical, shouldered, properly compact; peduncle short to medium. Berries



Cloeta

large, five-eighths to seven-eighths inch in diameter, globular, persistent, rich yellowish white, translucent; skin very thin and delicate.

Hernito. 25c each. (†A26. 8 feet.) A seedling of Roger's No. 44, Herbert. Vine very vigorous, healthy, with foliage similar to that of Concord, endures the climate of Texas better than Concord, but more specially recommended for Northern States where something much better than Concord is desired. Flowers perfect, cluster of medium size, compact; berry very large, black.

PERIOD IV—JULY 20 TO AUGUST 1.

Nitodal. 50c each. (*A23. 12 feet.) Salado hybridized with Malaga. Vine vigorous, healthy, cluster medium to large, conical, handsome; berry persistent, above medium, translucent, dark red; skin thin, never cracks; pulp melting, pure, fine; juice pale pink. Altogether very attractive and valuable, especially in limy soils and hot climate, and probably will succeed as far North as Missouri and Kentucky.

Salamander. 50c each. (†M3. 12 feet.) A combination of Salado, Delaware, and Lindley. Vine very vigorous and healthy, enduring drouth perfectly and 15 degrees below zero of cold. Prolific, of medium, handsome, compact clusters of good, medium translucent red berries, having thin tough skin, melting pulp of quality about equaling Delaware, seeds small. A variety adapted to all soils and to a wide range of climate.

Lukfata. 25c each. (*A20. 16 feet.) (V. Champini x Moore's Early.) Growth strong. Endures heat, drouth and cold remarkably well. Succeeds in black, limy soils. Not injured by mildew. Cluster medium, ovate, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries globular, large, persistent; does not crack; pulp about same as Moore's Early, more juicy and very sweet and agreeable.



Concord

Concord. 20c each. (†A18. 12 feet.) This is the standard variety of the North where it does well and ripens up evenly. In the South it does not ripen up so even especially after the vines get old. It ships well and is a good market grape. Fine for jellies. Cluster medium to large, berry large, black with foxy flavor. Pulp not as tender as many other varieties. It is a good variety to use for pollinating R. W. Munson, Fern, and some other of the extra fine but imperfect flowering varieties.

R. W. Munson. 25c each. (*A 3. 16 feet.) (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph.) Growth strong. Clusters medium to large, cylindrical, often shouldered, peduncle medium. Berries when well grown, medium to large, globular, persistent, black without bloom; skin never cracks; pulp tender, juicy and of a very good quality, better than Concord or Beacon. Gives goods satisfaction on market. Bears heavily on long pruning and when pollinated by other erect stamened varieties flowering at same time, its own pollen not being fully adequate, although its flowers are perfect. Concord and Brilliant good pollinators for it. In Florida the Carman is reported as being an excellent pollinator. Ships well.

Mathilda. 50c each. (†A25. 12 feet.) (Record symbol R8P3V3.) Seedling of Violet Chasselas, probably crossed with Brilliant. Large, handsome cluster of above medium



R. W. Munson

red berries. The berry is firm but very tender pulp. The quality of the very best. This has been noted every year since it began to bear and checked each time for a top-notch.

Salem. 25c each. (*A17. 12 feet.) One of many Rogers hybrids that succeeds well in the South. Cluster large, berry very large, pink. Quality very best.

Niagara. 25c each. (†A18. 12 feet.) The mate for a white grape of Concord in the North. Large cluster and berry, white of good quality. Quite handsome.

Cloeta. 20c each. (*A25. 16 feet.) America x R. W. Munson. Vine vigorous and healthy. Fruit quite handsome with its medium size conical clusters, with rich black medium size berries. Fine for wine.

PERIOD V—AUGUST 1 TO 10.

Captain. 20c each. (*A20. 16 feet.) Parentage—America crossed with R. W. Munson. See description of these. Clusters very large; long, cylindrical, reaching 10 to 12 inches; berry large, black with white bloom; skin thin; ships well; pulp tender, freeing seeds easily, quality nearly best, much better than Concord. Exceedingly vigorous and prolific. Uses, market, table, red wine. Concord a good pollinator.

Ericson. 35c each. (†A28. 16 feet.) Seedling of America crossed with R. W. Munson. Cluster medium to large, compact and attractive. Berry medium, black. Skin thin and tough. Seeds small. Fine for table and wine.

Mericadel. 25c each. (†A26. 12 feet.) A hybrid of America with Delaware. Vine very vigorous and very productive; cluster large, berry medium, purple, very persistent to cluster; skin thin and tough; pulp tender and meaty, of very best quality; fine for table and market. Ripens late, just after Concord.

Champanel. 25c each. (†A20. 16 feet.) (V. Champini x Worden.) Growth rampant, exceedingly resistant to heat and drouth, growing well in limy black soils. Clusters large, conical, with long peduncle, rather



Mericadel

open. Berries globular, large, black, with white bloom, persistent. Does well in any soil, but especially valuable for very limy soils of the South.

GRAPES

PERIOD V—AUGUST 1 TO 10

Dr. Collier. 35c each. (†A29. 16 feet.) Ten Dollar Prize Post-Oak and Concord Hybrid. Vine vigorous. Cluster large, conical, not very compact; berries large, globular, clear handsome red, persistent, does not drop or crack; skin thin; flesh a little pulpy, very juicy. Should be thoroughly ripe, otherwise rather acid; good quality.

Extra. 35c each. (†M1. 16 feet.) (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph.) Growth strong cluster oblong to cylindrical, sometimes shouldered, moderately compact. Berries persistent, globular, medium to large, dark purple to black, with moderate bloom; skin thin, tough, never cracks; pulp tender, juicy, sprightly, agreeable, sweet.

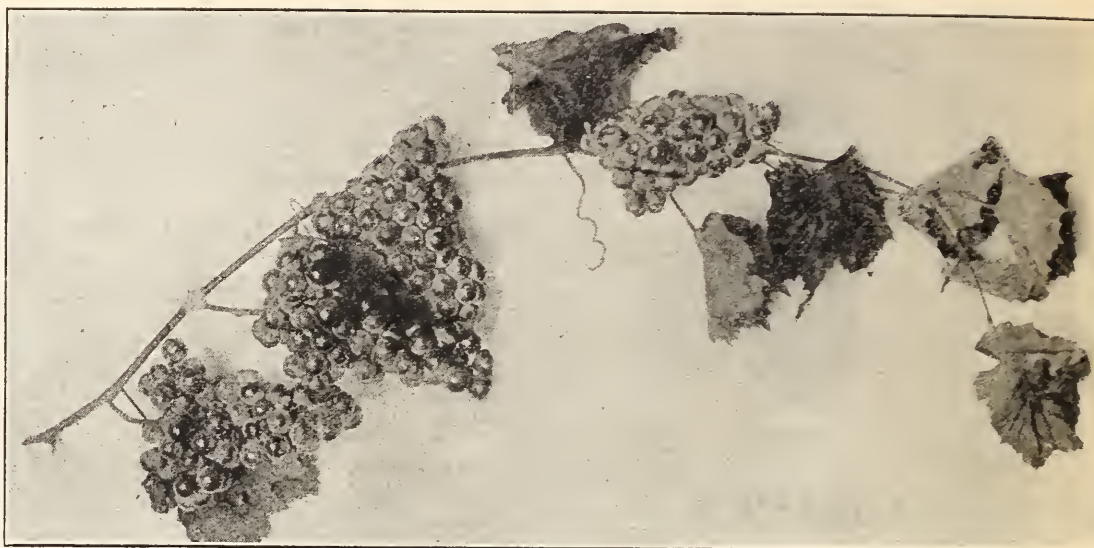
Bailey. 50c each. (†A26. 16 feet.) (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph.) Growth strong. Clusters large to very large, cylindrical or often branching, generally compact. Berries persistent, large, black, with little bloom; skin thin and tough, never cracking; pulp meaty, but not tough, juicy, sprightly, of pure very good quality, considerably above Concord; seeds readily parting from pulp. A valuable market grape, easily superseding Concord, especially in South-Central and Southwest Texas, where it has done remarkably well.

PERIOD VI—AUGUST 10 TO 20.

America. 25c each. (*A23. 16 feet.) (Seedling of Jaeger, No. 70.) Growth very strong. Cluster conical sufficiently compact. Berries very persistent, medium size, globular, black, with little bloom, and scattering dotted jet black, with white speck in center of dots; skin thin and tender, but does not crack; pulp melting, juicy, easily freeing the slender seeds, when fully ripe very rich in sugar; also rich in agreeable acid; possesses a very distinct peculiar flavor, much liked by some; not "foxy," making a good combination market and wine grape. A very good port wine has been made from it without "fortifying." Very prolific with long arm pruning and when pollenized by other varieties, as it does not thoroughly pollenize itself.

Valhallah. 25c each. (†A20. 16 feet.) A hybrid of Elvican and Brilliant; that is, one-fourth Mustang, one-fourth Elvira, one-fourth Lindley, and one-fourth Delaware. A very vigorous drouth-enduring prolific vine, well suited for black lands and will endure Missouri winters. Cluster medium; berry large, bright clear red; thin, tough skin; tender, juicy pulp of quality nearly equaling Brilliant.

Catawba. 25c each. (†A18. 12 feet.) Cluster medium, conical. Berries above medium, clear dark red. Skin thin but tough to make good shipper. Pulp rather tender, juicy and sprightly with fine flavor. Fine for table market and wine. A good variety to plant among America, R. W. Munson, and Fern to pollenate them.



America Grape

Wine King. 25c each. (†A26. 16 feet.) A hybrid of Winona and America. Winona is a pure seedling of Norton Virginia, and quite an improvement on that celebrated variety, hence Wine King is a thoroughbred pure American blood of the finest wine properties. Cluster large, berry medium, black, very persistent. Skin thin, never cracks, pulp tender and juicy, rich and sprightly, intensely red juice.



Edna

Blondin. 20c each. (†A30. 16 feet.) Combination of Ten-Dollar-Prize-Post-Oak, Norton Virginia, and Herbemont. Cluster large, compact, shouldered; berry medium, white translucent; skin very thin and tough; pulp very tender, juicy, sprightly, quality excellent, nearly best. Very vigorous, prolific. Late, with Triumph and Catawba in season. Very valuable as a late market and white wine grape.

Armalaga. (†M2. 12 feet.) A hybrid of Armlong (which is a hybrid of native Post-Oak grape with Black Eagle) and Malaga. The vine is vigorous and healthy. Flower perfect. Cluster large and compact. Berry large, yellowish-green, translucent, persistent to cluster. The skin is thin, tough, yet pleasant to taste, without astringency. It endures shipping as well as Tokay. In quality equal to the best foreign grapes. This promises to be very valuable in all of the drier portions of the Southwest, as it is much harder than pure Vinifera kinds.

Note.—We will have no vines of Armalaga to sell this season. All we grew are sold.

PERIOD VII—AUGUST 20 TO 30.

Ellen Scott. (†M3. 12 feet.) Armlong hybridized with Herbemont. Vine beautiful, healthy, vigorous, prolific. Cluster large to very large, conical. Berry large, translucent, violet covered with a delicate bloom. Skin thin and tough. Pulp tender, very juicy and sprightly, of pure high quality, reminding one of the best foreign grapes. A very handsome table and market grape. Ripens after Catawba. This grape is especially valuable in West and Southwest Texas where the European varieties will grow, and we believe will become a valuable commercial variety for those regions.

Note.—We will have no vines of the Ellen Scott to sell this season. All we grew are sold.

Carman. 25c each. (†A26. 12 feet.) (Post-Oak No. 1 x Triumph.) Growth vigorous; foliage never attacked by leaf folder or mildew, very prolific. Cluster large to very large, have reached two pounds in rare instances, shouldered or branches, conical, very compact. Berries persistent, medium, globular, black with thin bloom; skin thin and tough, never cracking; pulp meaty, firm, yet tender when fully ripe, of pure, rich quality, much superior to Concord; seeds easily leaving the pulp. This variety has become a popular and is a standard along the Coast from Corpus Christi to Florida.

Volney. 50c each. (†M2. 12 feet.) (Record symbol R5P1V1.) This is a seedling of Ellen Scott apparently crossed with Muscat Rose. The color is about that of Ellen Scott. The cluster very large, berry large and slightly oval. The flavor is much like that of the Vinifera type and very delicious. A week later than Ellen Scott.

Gold Coin. 20c each. (*A23. 8 feet.) (Norton x Martha.) Growth medium. Cluster medium or above, ovate shouldered, proper degree of compactness. Always sets a crop of well-filled clusters; peduncle medium to long. Berries large, globular, yellowish when fully ripe, persistent, skin thin, tough, never cracks, and rarely attacked by rot; pulp about same consistency as Concord, very juicy and exceedingly sweet; retains a little of the Martha flavor; liked by most persons.

Edna. 25c each. (†M3. 16 feet.) This is one of the handsomest grapes that we have. Large clusters of white berries. Of best quality. A hybrid of Armlong with Malaga. Has that flavor of the Muscat that is so good, but in this variety is superior owing to the peculiar combinations. It sets its fruit well though has recurved stamens. Ronalds, Ellen Scott and Armalaga are good pollinators for it.



"Thoro but Shallow Cultivation is Necessary After Vineyard is Established"

GRAPES

PERIOD VIII—SEPTEMBER.

Grapes in this period, while ripening here the last week of August, and first week in September, will hang on for several weeks without deteriorating, as the nights are cool and birds have left.

Minnie. 50c each. (†M4. 12 feet.) Minnie is a seedling of Edna, probably crossed with Longfellow. The cluster is large, conical and handsome. The berry is white covered with a peculiar bloom that makes the fruit look as though it were frosted, which adds much to its attractiveness. The berry is large. The pulp is tender and the quality of the very best.

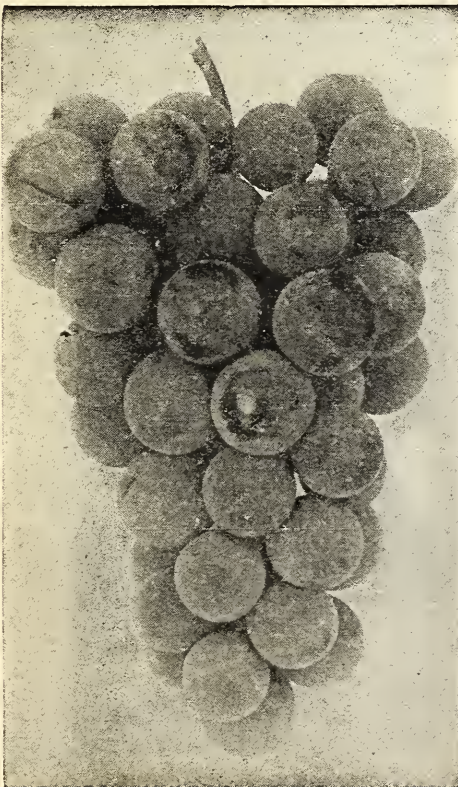
Ronalda. 20c each. (†M4. 16 feet.) Armlong-Malaga hybrid. Long large clusters of white berries. As handsome as the Edna. The berries are round while slightly elongated in Edna. The Edna and RONALDA are full sisters.

Husmann. 35c each. (†M10. 16 feet.) Armlong-Perry hybrid. Clusters very large, long. Berries medium to large, black. Very juicy. Fine for wine.

Muench. 35c each. (†M2. 16 feet.) A hybrid of Neosho (a Missouri Post-Oak grape found by H. Jaeger) and Herbemont. Vine very vigorous and free from all diseases; cluster large to very large; berries above medium, purplish black; pulp very tender and meaty, of fine quality. Sells readily in the market, also fine for table. Well adapted to the South.

Jacquez. 25c each. (†M2. 16 feet.) (Le Noir, Black Spanish.) Very prolific. Cluster rather open, but long and large. Berries small, very juicy and sprightly. Fine for red wine. Does well in Southwest Texas in semi-arid regions. In moister regions requires spraying to keep off mildew and black rot, to which it is subject.

Herbemont. 25c each. (M5. 16 feet.) Vine very vigorous, healthy and long-lived in the South. Clusters large; berries small to medium, brownish red or translucent purple, not coloring much when in dense shade of foliage. Juicy and sprightly. Fine white or amber wine. Much subject to black rot, which will have to be kept in check by spraying. Well adapted for the South and only as far north as Kansas, as winters with 15 degrees below zero and colder will damage it.



Bell Grape (nearly life size)

Albania. 20c each. (†M2. 12 feet.) Parentage: Post-Oak x Norton x Herbemont. Cluster large to very large, shouldered; berry medium, translucent white; skin thin and tough; pulp very tender and juicy, sprightly, with Herbemont character, but sweeter; very vigorous and prolific; uses, late market, table and white wine.

Fern Munson. 20c each. (*M4. 16 feet.) (Post-Oak No. 1 x Catawba.) Growth very strong. Cluster medium to large with long peduncles. Berries globular, medium to large, very persistent; very dark purplish red to nearly black; skin thin, tough; pulp firm, but not tough; very juicy, sprightly, with very agreeable Catawba flavor when fully ripe; seeds leave the pulp readily. Very profitable, as it ripens when all old varieties are gone. Free from black rot. Has endured 27 degrees below zero and has borne well the following season. It endures drouth excellently. This is one of our very best varieties for general market when grapes are in greatest demand. It shows up well, ships well, and the vines are so vigorous, long-lived, and very prolific when well pollinated, Catawba, Muench, Herbemont, are good pollinators.



Fern Munson

Last Rose. 25c each. (*M5. 16 feet.) A hybrid of Armlong and Jefferson. Vine vigorous, healthy and prolific. Cluster very large, compact, long peduncle, conical, with heavy shoulder. Berry medium to large, dark bright red, round. Pulp tender, of very good quality. Ripening very late with or later than the Fern Munson, probably the latest grape in the list. Adapted to the same regions as the Ellen Scott. A very handsome market grape. Illustrated on page 188, Foundations of American Grape Culture.

Neva. 50c each. (†M10. 16 feet.) In parentage a sister to the Muench, but later in ripening. Cluster longer and more compact with medium-sized clear, translucent, dark berries. A fine wine variety.

Marguerite. 25c each. (†M8. 16 ft.) A Post Oak grape and Herbemont hybrid. Cluster medium, berry medium. Pulp very tender and juicy, of best flavor. Dark purple in color. Very late to ripen. Most excellent wine variety.

Vitis Champini. This is a wild native species very valuable for graft stocks for either limy or sandy soils. We can supply a few plants at 20 cents each. Cuttings, \$1.50 per 100. \$12.00 per 1,000.



Husmann

VINIFERA OR EUROPEAN GRAPES

As we find most varieties of this class not generally successful in the more humid regions East of the Rocky Mountains, we are not growing any vines of them, except that we have a few vines of two of the most hardy here, namely, the Muscat Rose and Violet Chasselas. Price, 35 cents each.

SOUTHERN MUSCADINES

Succeed in deep rich soil throughout the South. Require much high trellis room. Plant 16 to 20 feet apart in rows. Require little or no pruning. Fruiting varieties, to render them fruitful, need male vine growing near to pollinate them.

A most excellent work on the Muscadine Grape has been published by the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled THE MUSCADINE GRAPES by Geo. C. Husmann and Chas. Dearing. It is a bulletin of 60 pages with numerous high grade half tones and colored plates. We have no copies of this bulletin for distribution, but if you send 25 cents to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and ask for "Bureau of Plant Industry Bulletin No. 273, Muscadine Grapes," a copy will be sent you if still in print. Also Farmers' Bulletin, April, 1916, No. 709.

Price of Muscadine vines, 50 cents each; \$5 per 12.

James. Black, of large size, 5 to 7 berries, which seem to hold in cluster better than most pure muscadines. Skin thick but flavor good.

Thomas. Very large, black, two to five berries to cluster, not persistent. Best of the pure black muscadines. Good wine.

Scuppernong. Large bronze yellow, juicy, good wine. Four to six berries to cluster.

La Salle. Hybrid of Muscadine and Post-Oak. Large, black berry with 6 to 15 to cluster and more persistent than Thomas. Skin thin, pulp tender and better quality than Scuppernong. Earlier to ripen of this class.

San Jacinto. Berry above medium. Cluster a little more filled than La Salle, about three times the size of Scuppernong. Quality a little better than La Salle and follows it in ripening. Very prolific. Same blood as La Salle.

Sanrubra. Hybrid of San Jacinto and Brilliant; about the same size as in San Jacinto; berry not quite so large as Scuppernong; much more persistent to cluster; skin quite thin, but never cracking; pulp melting and of best quality. Nearly as sweet as Sanalba; a great acquisition. Very vigorous and productive.

Male Muscadine. To pollinate the bearing varieties to render them fruitful, one male for each six or less bearing vines will answer if all are in the same plat. At least one male should be in each plat, and one male for each six bearing vines when there are many bearing vines in the row.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Many fine shade trees die the first season, after being carefully planted, from neglect of cultivation during the summer. Dig extra large holes, 4 ft. across and 2½ ft. deep. It would benefit to dynamite the bottom of the hole. In filling up roots use only good loamy moist soil. Then every two weeks during the summer cultivate the ground whether weedy or not, whether wet or dry, by digging up the soil two inches deep for a radius of four feet. Allow no Bermuda or other grass closer to the tree than four feet for two years. It will be well to mulch the trees with rakings of grass or old leaves. All these points are important. Many start to cultivate during the cool days of spring, but neglect during July and August, just the very time young set trees should have attention.

Directions for Planting and Pruning. Before setting out, cut off the broken or bruised roots, should there be any. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches cut out, and the larger branches cut back to within three or four buds of their base; but, when a tree has an abundance of roots, and a small top, and few branches, then the pruning need not be so severe. However, when the roots are small and the top heavy, then prune the tree severely. In many cases remove every lateral limb, preserving only the leader, and this, if too long, may be cut back to the proper height. Frequently large trees are transplanted without pruning. This neglect will often cause the tree to die. Dig the hole intended for the tree of ample size, so when the young roots start out they will have soft ground in which to grow. The best fertilizer is well-rooted stable manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Plant about two inches deeper than the tree originally stood in the nursery row, using the top soil for filling in around the roots. See that every interstice around the roots is thoroughly filled, and that every root is brought into contact with the soil. When the hole is nearly filled, pour in a bucket of water, so as to set the soil around the roots, then fill in the balance of the hole and press the dirt gently with the foot. When the tree is planted, mulch with five to six inches of well-decomposed stable manure, or rotted leaves; this should extend over the circumference of the hole. Keep free from grass and weeds, and loosen up the soil every 15 days.

We do not advocate planting extra large shade trees, say above 2 inches in caliper measurement at top of ground. While larger trees can be planted and seemingly give a quicker effect, in reality they do not after five years' time. The larger trees are slower to start off and often remain stationary, if they do not die, so a younger, thrifty tree will be growing all the while and at end of five years will overtake the oversized tree, and also be a far better tree. The 6 to 8 ft. tree up to the 2-inch caliper tree is the ideal size, and for this reason we do not quote larger, altho we have many much larger.

PRICES.

(Owing to expense in packing we make no lower rate for quantities, except that 12 trees will be supplied for price of ten.)

	3 to 4 feet.	4 to 6 feet.	6 to 8 feet.	8 to 10 feet.			
	Each.	Each.	Each.	1 ¼ inch caliper. Each.	1 ½ inch. Each.	1 ¾ inch. Each.	2 inch. Each.
Elm, American White. (Ulmus Americana.) Our tall, wide spreading, native broad-leaved, white, or American Elm. The new growth long and switchy, sometimes pendant at the ends, often, however (forming the vast type), limbs gracefully upward. Attains one hundred feet or more. Indispensable in all Southern plantings.	\$.30	\$.45	\$.60	\$.80	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$2.50
Hackberry. (Celtis Occidentalis.) Perhaps the healthiest, most vigorous, most durable of our native trees, in all soils and conditions. Invaluable as street trees or as single specimens on the lawn and in grouping. We have found the hackberries, four to seven years old, transplant better than younger trees, which is very uncommon, the opposite of most trees. Plant with the view of their standing and growing for generations.	.30	.50	.75	1.00			
Locust, Black. (Robinia Pseudacacia.) A well known species, largely planted throughout our country as shade and street trees, wind breaks and timber belts. Very popular in the treeless prairies, especially west of the 100th meridian. Of rapid growth, reproducing itself quickly after cutting, and the timber is very durable.	.20	.25	.40	.60	1.00	1.50	2.00
Poplar, Carolina. (P. Caroliniensis.) Considered as distinct from the Cottonwood, it differs in its strict, straight appearance, making a more upright, uniform head. A very rapid growing, effective tree, much planted throughout our country.	.25	.35	.50	.75	1.00	1.50	
Sycamore. Very symmetrical, quick growing. Easy to transplant. Older trees have white underbark. Large leaves. Adapted equally well to black and sandy soils.	.30	.40	.60	1.00	1.25	1.75	
Maple. (Soft or Silver Leaved.) Quick growth, spreading and makes a beautiful tree on soils where it succeeds. Likes a drouth resisting soil, a good loam that holds moisture. Not adapted to dry situations.	.20	.35	.60	.85	1.25		
Texas Umbrella China. Has umbrella shaped head 4 feet from ground. Dark green foliage of dense amount of compound leaves. Full of sweet scented blossoms in spring. Will winter-kill at zero temperature.	.50	.75	1.00				
Mulberry. See page 4.							
Pecan and Persimmon. See page 5.							
Flowering Willow. See under Shrubs.							

LIVE OAK

(Quercus Virginiana.) (Evr.) The Live Oak is one of the finest and most popular Evergreen shade and ornamental trees. It is a comparatively quick grower, is symmetrical in shape, entirely evergreen, has dark, glossy green foliage and is a very clean tree for lawn and avenue planting. Owing to its great difficulty in successful transplanting, only small trees should be used. Clip leaves from these the same as directed for Magnolia Grandiflora.

Each	
2 to 3 ft., 4-year trees	\$1.00
4 to 5 ft., 4-year trees	1.50

SASSAFRAS.

This is not so much a shade tree as it is a novelty tree for the yard. 2 to 3 ft. at 50c each.

CATALPA.

Umbrella Catalpa (C. Bungei). This tree has become popular because of its straight stems and symmetrical roundish heads which resemble an umbrella. The tops are dwarf and while they do not grow very rapidly their wide leaves give them the appearance of much larger trees. The foliage is very pleasing and the effect obtained when planted in pairs along walks, drives or entrances is greatly admired.

Heads grafted 6 to 7 ft. above ground, \$2.00 each.

DOGWOOD-CORNUS.

White Flowering Dogwood (C. florida). A native tree known to everyone. Of irregular shape but very desirable for flower effect in the early spring before its leaves appear. In the fall colors wonderfully before shedding.

1 to 2 ft. plants, each	35c
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RED BUD-CERCIS.

Red Bud—Judas Tree (C. canadensis). A native of our woods, literally covered with its red or pink blossoms early in the spring before it opens its leaves. It is an early harbinger of spring, blooming in April. It is a small shapely tree, wood very tough and the leaves large and very green in color. It may be used in heavy mass planting of shrubs, with White Flowering Dogwood or against evergreens.

13 to 20 inch, each	35c
to 3 feet	50c



WHAT WOULD WE DO WITHOUT OUR SHADE TREES. PLAN TO PLANT ANOTHER TREE

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

Largely in demand for massing or grouping effects in landscapes, parks or other ornamental planting, and also as single specimens. Much depends upon the skill of the artist or planter in the proper selection, grouping or massing of Flowering Shrubs, to bring out the most pleasing and artistic effects. It is scarcely practicable to define set rules. Good soil and good culture will be amply repaid.

We have grown a large stock of shrubs to meet the growing demand which is increasing. As the Southwestern country is getting older, more attention is being paid to ornamentation of Homes, Yards, Parks, etc. To be successful, plant only those shrubs that are adapted. Do not make a mistake of planting some shrub that makes a fine show 1,000 miles away, for it may not endure the climatic conditions here. All those listed by us are fully successful in the Southwest.

See page 23 for valuable books on Shrub Culture and Landscape Gardening.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATING SHRUBS.

The same directions for the preparation of the soil and planting as given for deciduous fruit trees apply to the average deciduous shrub. We cannot, however, too strongly emphasize the necessity of keeping the ground free from weeds and grass, and loose by frequently stirring, after being planted.

Do not fail to properly prune your shrubs as soon as planted. The success of your plants depends upon proper pruning. All deciduous shrubs should be pruned annually. The tops and branches should be cut back one-third or one-half if necessary; all dead branches and weak growth should be removed, and care must be exercised not to cut off the blooming wood. All shrubs that flower on the previous year's growth should not be pruned until June or July, or after the blooming period has passed. To this class belong the Althæas, Cydonias, Deutzias, Forsythias, Philadelphus, Spiræa, etc., but such varieties as Ceanothus, Hydrangea, Lonicera, Lilac, etc., which produce flowers upon the young growth, should be pruned during winter. Do not fail to fertilize your shrubs at least once a year.

FOR YOUR BENEFIT.

We have bought several copies of "THE AMATEUR'S GUIDE TO LANDSCAPE GARDENING," by E. G. Hilburn of North Dakota. This is an attractive book of 48 pages, printed upon the best of paper and well illustrated, and gives the best ideas of how to plant your home grounds planting to get best results both from viewpoint of effect as well as to growth of the shrubs, evergreens, and trees that are planted. The price of this book is 75 cents each.

But with every SHRUB order (not Fruit trees, but only on items listed on this and following—pages of the Catalog) amounting to \$15.00 or more, we will present you with a copy FREE.

On an order of \$10.00 to \$15.00, we will present a copy for 25 cents additional.

On an order of \$5.00 to \$10.00 we will present a copy for 50 cents additional.

On orders of less than \$5, no allowance will be made and the full price of 75 cents will be charged if a copy is wanted.

PRICES.

The price mentioned is the price for single specimens. Dozen for price of ten plants. Hundred for Price of eighty plants. The one year size are usually 12 to 18 inches; the 2-year, 2 to 3 feet; the 3 year, 4 to 5 feet.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA.

A hardy, free blooming shrub with shiny, purplish, evergreen leaves; bears a profusion of clusters of tubular shaped flowers about one inch long, white inside, delicate pink outside. Fragrant. Very desirable. For best results in transplanting, it is best to cut tops off to within four inches of crown. **12 to 18 inch, 50c each; 2 ft., \$1.00 each.**

ALMOND.

(Amygdalus)

Bloom very early before they leaf out. Growth dwarf, bushy, compact. When in bloom completely hidden by beautiful double globular flowers snuggling tight to the twigs.

White Double Flowered Almond. 60c each.
Pink Double Flowered Almond. 50c each.

ALTHEA.

Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus syriacus)—An upright grower; flowers of different colors, somewhat resembling the hollyhock; very hardy; withstands drouth; blooms from July till frost. Suitable for planting at back of shrubbery beds and in foundation plantings where foundations are high. We offer the following colors:

Double White.

Banner, Light Pink, Double.

Duchess de Brabant. Reddish lilac color; very large and double. **1-year, 25c each; 2-year, 35c each; 3-year, 60c each.**

BARBERRY.

Berberis.

Barberry Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry) There is no shrub in existence so generally planted or more practical for all purposes where beautiful foliage effect is desired than this. It is dwarf growing, uniformly bushy and rounded in form, susceptible to formal pruning, with small, numerous leaves densely covering the thorny twigs. These give it paramount importance for use as a filler and edging for shrubbery groups; as a foundation screen in front of porches, and, above all, as a compact, impassable, hardy, low hedge for confining lawns or dividing properties. **8 to 10 inch, 25c each.**

BUDDLEIA.

Butterfly Bush (Summer Lilac)—One of the most admired and sought-after shrubs in the trade. Of quick, bushy growth. The lovely bloom spikes appear in July and bloom profusely until cold weather. The blossoms have the tint and the shape of the Spring Lilac and their delightful perfume attracts numerous large and gorgeously colored butterflies that swarm about it as though vying with it in brilliancy of color. Flower spikes ten inches in length by three inches in diameter are not unusual. **1 year, 35c each.**



ABELIA GRANDIFLORA



FLOWERING ALMOND

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.

Lonicera

Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle (L. Fragrantissima)—A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and fragrant small white flowers which appear before the leaves; bushes are erect in growth. **1-year, 25c each; 2-year, 40c each.**

Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle (L. Tartarica rosea)—Pink flowers that make a lovely contrast with the foliage. **1-year, 40c each.**

Red Tartarian Honeysuckle (L. T. var. rubra)—Blooms early in the spring; flowers a beautiful bright red. **1-year, 40c each.**

CRAPE MYRTLE.

This is typically a Southern shrub, attaining 20 feet high at ten or so years old. Blooms from June to September in hottest summers. Has plume like clusters of crape flowerlets. Can be planted singly, in groups or in hedge formation.

We have **Light Pink, Imperial Pink, Crimson. 1-year, 35c; 2-year, 50c.**

CYDONIA OR PYRUS JAPONICA.

Scarlet Japan Quince (C. Japonica)—One of the best flowering shrubs; flowers a bright scarlet crimson, borne in great profusion in early spring; foliage retains its color of bright glossy green the entire summer; hardy; make good hedge plants. **1-year, 20c; 2-year, 35c; 3-year, 60c.**

DEUTZIA.

Valuable self-sustaining shrubs which vary considerably in height and habit, but bloom alike in dainty bell or tassel-shaped flowers borne thickly in wreaths along their branches. The taller sorts are useful for specimens, groups, and the background of shrubberies; the dwarfier, for borders or for planting near the house.

Deutzia Crenata, tall light pink. 1-yr., 35c.
Deutzia Watsonii (Pride of Rochester) tall, pure white. 1-year, 25c; 2-year, 40c.

Deutzia Lemoinei—Flowers pure white; shrub dwarf and free flowering; excellent for forcing. **1-year, 40c; 2-year, 60c.**

Deutzia Gracillis—Pretty, small white flowers; dwarf growing; very dense. **2-year, 1 foot, 65c.**

ELEAGNUS.

E. Umbellata (Japanese Oleaster). A large shrub with spreading, often spiny branches, clothed with yellowish-brown scales. Leaves silvery-white beneath. Flowers fragrant, yellowish-white. Berries scarlet when ripe in early summer.

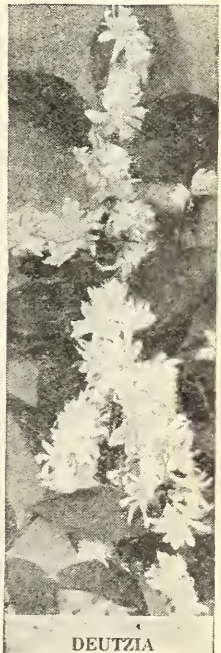
The fruit is borne more in clusters and not singly as in case of Eleagnus Longipes (Goumi). Makes good jelly. **35c each.**

Eleagnus Longipes (Goumi)—No plants this season.

Eleagnus Angustifolia—Better known as Russian Olive. Makes a large shrub almost shade tree form. Olive green leaves above and wooly beneath. Fine for making shade in corners, and desired where a tall shrub is desired. **1 to 2 feet, 25c each. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.**



FLOWERING ALMOND



DEUTZIA

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

A valuable genus of shrubs from China and Japan, blooming very early in spring. Flowers yellow, drooping, borne in great profusion. Entirely hardy here and of the easiest culture.

Forsythia Fortunei—Desirable, vigorous growing shrub of 8 to 10 feet, producing golden-yellow blooms in March. **1-year, 40c; 2-year, 60c.**

Kerria Japonica. (Japan Corchorus.) A handsome, green-leaved shrub, growing 4 to 5 feet. Graceful, slender, drooping branches, painted with a wealth of rich dark yellow flowers in June, and to some extent all summer. Does better in partial shade out of hot sun. **1-year, 60c.**

Philadelphus. Syringa or Mock Orange. Very handsome and vigorous growing shrubs with large foliage and beautiful flowers, which are produced in great profusion the latter part of April and early May.

P. Coronarius. **1-year, 25c; 2-year, 40c; 3-year, 60c.**

Pomegranate, Flowering. (Punica Granatum.) Shrubs with glossy green leaves with large, waxy-like, beautiful flowers about two inches across. Generally hardy in North Texas, but fully hardy from Waco, Tyler and South. One of the brightest and most popular flowering shrubs in the South. When pruned becomes spiny and makes a defensive hedge.

Double Salomon. **1-year, 20c; 2-year, 35c each.**

Double Scarlet. **1-year, 25c each.**

Privet-Ligustrums.

((See under Hedging Plants.))

SPIREA—MEADOW SWEET.

This family contains more attractive varieties than any. They range in height from very dwarf to tall, color of blossom from white to red, and period of bloom from early April to August. It contains a large number of species and those we catalogue are really the choicest. All are very attractive and they are not particular as to soil.

S. Anthony Waterer. Bright pink. June and July. A compact low growing shrub with dense foliage usually deep green with occasional variegated leaves of pink and white on young growth. Flowers are borne in full flat clusters on erect stems. If these are cut away when they fade the shrub will usually bloom intermittently during the summer. Very valuable for edging in front of shrubbery or sometimes used as a dwarf hedge. **1-year, 40c each.**

***S. Billiardii rosea** (Billiard's Spirea).—Bright pink. July and August. Erect in habit of growth, red-brown branches and dull green foliage. The terminals always crowded with dense spikes six inches long; bright pink. Grows anywhere and is found especially serviceable on hill sides and dry places. **1-year, 15c; 2-year, 25c; 3-year, 40c.**

Spirea Callosa alba. In habit and shape of flower cluster very similar to Spirea Anthony Water, except the color of flowers are white. **1-year, 35c.**

S. Douglasii. Deep pink. July. Slightly taller and a little more branched than Spirea Billiardii. Flowers a shade deeper, otherwise in character of growth, habitat and general characteristics like Billiardii. **1-year, 25c; 2-year, 35c.**

S. prunifolia (Plum-leaved Spirea). White. April-May. This is an old-fashioned variety, flowers borne close to the slender erect branches in the spring before foliage appears. The individual flowers resemble miniature roses and are usually borne in great profusion. The foliage is shiny dark green and in the fall turns bright red. **1-year, 25c.**

Spirea Lindleyana. Very tall growing, resembling Elderberry in habit. Large cluster or heads of white flowers blooming in early summer. **2 to 3 feet, 30c; 4 to 5 feet, 50c.**

S. Van Houttei (Bridal Bower or Bridal Wreath). White. This is the most useful of the hardy shrubs. It has grown so popular that we sell more of it than any other variety we grow. The flowers are in flat clusters usually an inch or more across produced on spreading, pendulent branches often drooping to the ground. In full bloom they are a mass of white and never fail to attract attention. The foliage is an attractive green which it retains late in the year. **1-year, 20c; 2-year, 35c; 3-year, 60c.**

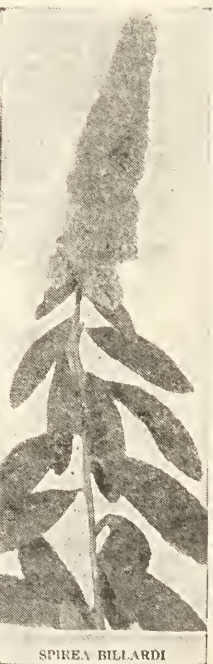
Spirea Thunbergii. Forms a dense feathery bush, 3 to 5 feet high, the foliage, which is a peculiar but pleasing shade of yellowish green, changing in autumn to bright red and orange. Flowers pure white, borne in feathery masses in early spring. **1-year, 40c.**



"Althea used for Hedge"



HONEYSUCKLE



SPIREA BILLARDII

SALVIA.

Salvia Gregii. A new shrub found native in Southwest Texas. Blooms from early spring to late fall. Always covered with bright red flowers. Makes a neat, compact, graceful shrub 2 to 4 feet high. Endures heat well. **1-year, 50c.**

SYRINGA. Lilac.

Lilacs. (Common White. Common Purple.) Popular old-time garden shrubs, that fill in early spring with their fragrant beautiful conical cluster blossoms. They require two or more years to bloom, but live a long time. **1 ft., 25c.**

SYMPHORICARPOS.

S. Racemosus (White Snowberry.) (F) 4-5 ft. This shrub has small pinkish flowers in July, followed by white berries which remain on well into the winter. **1 to 2 feet, 25c; 2 to 3 feet, 40c.**

S. Vulgaris (Red Snowberry.) (Coralberry, Buck Bush, Indian Currant.) 4-5 ft. A very hardy, tough shrub that can be established where others fail. Its wealth of coral-like berries are quite showy during winter. **25c.**

WEIGELA. Diervillia.

Hardy, profuse-blooming shrubs of spreading habit. These are among the showiest of the garden shrubs, producing in early April great masses of showy flowers.

Weigelia Rosea. Rose-pink flowers, green foliage. **35c each.**

Weigelia Variegata. Variegated green and white foliage, light pink flowers. **40c each.**

HYDRANGEA.

When given a rich, moist soil, where they are protected from the afternoon sun of summer, and the plants kept well enriched, there is nothing more attractive than a mass of well-developed specimen Hydrangeas. They are also very desirable when grown singly or in tubs. In the South most Hydrangeas will not grow well in the open, and for this reason we list the most hardy, and even it will not stand the direct hot rays of the afternoon sun of July and August. We list it for those who wish to try it out.

Hydrangea Arborescens. Hills of Snow. Blooms very large and snowy white, and continuous throughout summer under favorable conditions. **50c each.**

TREE-LIKE SHRUBS.

While these do not grow, with tall straight trunks to make suitable sidewalk or large shade trees, they are fine to plant in groups covering large space, or as single specimens in any part of the yard.

Red Bud (Cercis Canadensis)—Bears large clusters of pink flowers in early spring, before tree leaves out. **16 inch, 35c; 2 to 3 feet, 50c.**

Dogwood (Cornus Florida)—Bears large beautiful white flowers early in spring. **35c.**

LIVE OAK. (See under Shade Trees.)

Mint Tree (Chase Tree) (Vitex Agnus Castus.) Will grow to height of 20 feet in five or six years, but has shrub-like shape, globular in form. Leaves are deeply five-fingered. Has spikes of blue flowers all summer. Foliage has mint-like fragrance. Attractive to bees and fine for honey. **1-year, 25c; 2-year, 40c; 3-year, 75c.**

Flowering Willow (so-called) (Chilopsis linearis)—A tall tree-like shrub, with narrow leaves resembling willow, also the branches have the willow drooping effect. Blooms all summer in hottest of weather, and fine for arid regions as well as moist. Has tubular flowers, 1½ inches long. We have two colors.

White Flowering Willow. **1-year, 40c; 2-year, 60c; 3-year, 75c.**

Purple Flowering Willow. **1-year, 40c.**

Tamarix (Salt Cedar)—Does fine on coast in salt breezes as well as inland and in dryer areas. Fine willowy foliage, growth and habit perfectly informal. Foliage resembles that of cypress. Flowers, small in large terminal spike and beautiful. Flowers early over short season. To get most graceful effects, trim severely each year. Fine for hedging. **3 to 4 feet, 15c; 4 to 6 feet, 25c; 6 to 8 feet, 40c.**

Tamarix Plumosa. Red flowers, early.

Tamarix Japonica. Pink flowers blooming one week later than Plumosa. **2 to 3 feet, 35c; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.**



SPIREA V. H.



Hydrangea

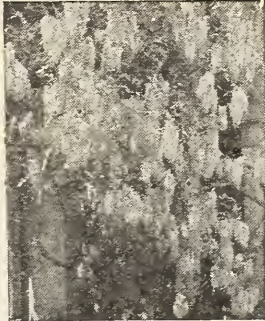


PERSIAN LILAC

ORNAMENTAL VINES



Virginia Creeper



Wisteria

Wistaria. American purple. Hardy; fine for arbors, porch screens, etc. Profuse in early spring. **20c each.**

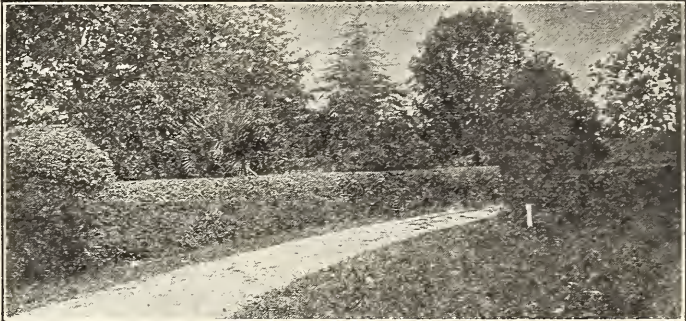
Virginia Creeper. (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.) Five lobed or fingered leaf; bright green in summer, turning scarlet in fall; completely covers dead trees, brick walls, fences. Not poisonous. **20c each.**

Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). **35c each.**

Antigonon leptopus. (Pink Vine, Rose-on-the-Mountain, or Queen's Crown.) The most beautiful vine. A mass of pink with not a day's intermission, from the time it starts to bloom until frost. In South Texas it will start in June, in Central Texas in July and in North Texas it does not start until August.

Plant the roots in spring after ground warms up, or earlier if protected by mulch. The roots are slow to start, and vine first year will not show above ground until quite late in spring, but develops rapidly and covers well by midsummer. Dig up roots in fall, or cover ground with frost-proof mulch.

Price of Roots—35c each; \$4.00 per doz.



Amoor River Privet Hedge

HEDGE PLANTS

Where boundary markers are necessary, hedges are most attractive. Many of the deciduous shrubs are suitable for hedges; also the coniferous evergreens are frequently used. For an informal hedge use the deciduous shrubs, conifers, or any of the following, but where a close-clipped hedge is desired the ones listed below will give best results:

Privet, Amoor River (*Ligustrum amurense*)—The finest hedge plant for the Southwest; grows rapidly; withstands drouth; holds its foliage well, frequently during the entire winter. Can be kept sheared to any height and in any shape desired. When left un-sheared, it develops the most beautiful specimens for planting singly or in groups. Has beautiful frond-like branches and of spreading growth.

	Each	Doz.	100
1 year, 8 to 15 inches.....	\$.15	\$1.25	\$8.00
1 year, 15 to 24 inches.....	.20	2.00	10.00
2 year, 2 to 3 ft.....	.30	3.00	16.00

Aithca (See under Shrubs).

Spirea Van Houttei and Spirea Billardii (See under Shrubs).

Privet, California. (*Ligustrum Ovalifolium*)—Of upright growth, rapid. Foliage of lighter green than the Armour. Most popular for hedging purposes, as well as single specimen plants. Holds its foliage thru to spring in mild winters, but a severe freeze will cause its leaves to drop.

	Each	Doz.	100
1 year, 6 to 12 inches.....	\$.10	\$.75	\$4.00
1 year, 12 to 18 inches.....	.15	1.25	6.00
1 year, 2 to 3 ft.....	.20	2.00	9.00
2 year, 2 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.25	12.00

Privet, Japan. (*Ligustrum Japonica*)—Has large leaves, beautiful and glossy. Will grow to very large trees in South Texas. In North Texas hardy when temperature does not go below 5 degrees above zero, when younger plants will be partly killed to ground but older established specimens will only have branches killed back. Fine for massing, grouping, foundation planting, as well as hedging and specimen plants.

	Each	Doz.	100
12 to 18 inch.....	\$.15	\$1.50	\$8.00
Bush Type, 2 ft.....	.40	4.00	30.00
Tree Type, Smooth bodies up to 4 to 5 ft..	.75	8.00	65.00

Hardy Orange (*Citrus Trifoliata*)—This has proven by test here one of the most beautiful and efficient hedges known. In three years will turn stock. Does not sprout. As tap roots go straight down, does not exhaust soil any great distance away. Has proven perfectly hardy at 15 degrees below zero. In spring is full of beautiful white flowers, and full of yellow fruit in fall. It is easily transplanted.

	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4-inch seedlings.....	.20	2.00	\$2.50
3 year, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$.20	\$2.00	\$12.00
4 year, 3 to 5 ft.....	.40	4.00	

Euonymus Japonica. An evergreen similar in appearance to Box, but with larger more glossy leaves and more rapid grower than the Box. Fine for single specimens. Also makes pretty hedging plants for walks and borders, as it does not grow near so rapidly as the privets.

See under evergreens for prices.

Tamarix Plumosa. A very pretty feathery foliage tree that is evergreen. Used for making windbreaks as well as for ornamental hedging.

(See also under Tree-Like Shrubs.)

	Each	Doz.	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$.15	\$1.25	\$7.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.20	1.75	12.00
4 to 6 ft.....	.25	2.50	16.00

OYAMA PLANT FOOD

A WONDERFUL JAPANESE DISCOVERY

MAKES PLANTS THRIVE

By using OYAMA on house plants it will keep them in bloom all winter and as green and luxuriant as if grown outdoors in the summer. IT WILL MAKE YOUR FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN WONDERFULLY PRODUCTIVE and the envy of your neighbors.

It makes no difference how healthy or delicate your plants may be, OYAMA WILL BRING OUT NEW FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE and cause a marvelous transformation.

Contains no bone, fish scraps or manure.

FOOD FOR PLANTS-FLOWERS-VEGETABLES

CLEAN-ODORLESS-SAFE TO USE

OYAMA is fine for all kinds of plants, ferns, shrubs, roses, bulbs, lawns, berries, fruits and flowers. Gives seedlings a wonderful start and PRODUCES EARLY VEGETABLES.

OYAMA contains 17% nitrogen. It keeps the soil rich but odorless. Highly concentrated, easily applied and economical to use. NEVER FAILS TO PRODUCE WONDERFUL RESULTS.

Full directions with every package.

PRICE

House Plant Size, makes 6 gallons.....\$.30

Garden Size, " 32 " 1.10

PERENNIALS

HYBRID HARDY PERENNIAL

HIBISCUS



Hybrid Hibiscus

petual bloomers throughout the summer in the driest seasons. They grow 5 to 6 feet tall. The tops die down in the fall, but roots live for many years, sending up many stalks to flower each season. The seeds sown early in spring will produce blooming plants the latter part of the first season.

Of all the wonders produced by hybridization, none is more remarkable or strikingly beautiful for bedding in borders or in the garden than these.

The Flowers are not double, but tho single, are gorgeous. They bloom out full in early morning and fold up during heat of afternoon.

In sending plants, we leave a part of the last season's (dead) top as a handle by which to lift and otherwise handle the roots. The roots should never get dry, and plant so the crown is covered up. New top will come out from same crown as indicated by the dead top.

The plants do not come true to color from seed, but in an assortment of few or many, there will be all colors, either white, pink or scarlet. When plants are in bloom we mark the colors so we can send roots of the marked colors at a price in advance of those not so marked.

	Each	Doz.	100
One-year roots, colors not marked.....	\$.10	\$1.00	\$7.00
Two-year roots, colors not marked.....	.20	2.00	15.00
Two-year roots, scarlet.....	.40	4.00	
Two-year roots, pink.....	.35	3.50	
Two-year roots, white.....	.25	2.50	
Seed saved from all colors, 25c per packet.			

SHASTA DAISIES.

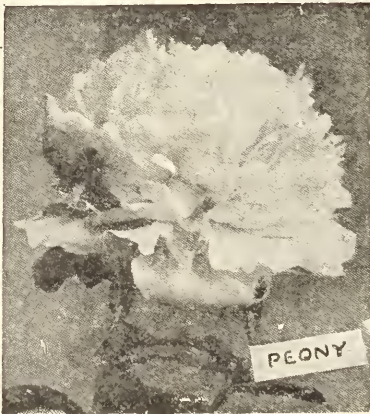
We can supply division roots of these at 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

PEONIES

In the Southwest the Peony has not been given the attention it has received in the North, perhaps that it was not given proper attention in selection of site and richness of soil. The best situation is on North or East side of building so as to protect roots thruout the summer from excessive heat of afternoon sun. Also a partially shaded situation among higher shrubs, is good. They are easily grown and once planted do not have to be replanted each season.

Prices given for 3 to 5 live eyed divisions from blooming plants.

Eduils Superba. Beautiful deep rose pink; large, of good form. One of the earliest and blooms over a long season. Vigorous and blooms profusely. 35c each; \$3.60 per dozen.



Py hybridizing the native species Hibiscus Moscheutos, Hibiscus Militaris, and Hibiscus Coccineus, we have obtained from the common Marsh Mallows a most remarkable lot of splendid varieties in numerous shades from pure white with crimson eye, through most delicate and rich pinks from blush to dark pink, crimson of many shades, and glowing scarlet, as though glossed with varnish. The colors all are of clear, fresh, lively shades. This group of wonderful flowers, rich enough for the garden of any king, eclipsing Cosmos and Shasta Daisies a thousand times, we have produced in a few generations of selecting and crossing. The flowers are often 8 to 12 inches in diameter and glow likesuns of various colors. As soon as known, these new creations will become exceedingly popular, as the plants are of the easiest culture and are perpetual bloomers throughout the summer in the driest seasons. They grow 5 to 6 feet tall. The tops die down in the fall, but roots live for many years, sending up many stalks to flower each season. The seeds sown early in spring will produce blooming plants the latter part of the first season.

Duchess d'Orleans. Large carmine pink guards, center soft pink, interspersed with salmon. Large. Mid-season. 35c each; \$3.60 per dozen.

Festiva Maxima. Of enormous size and wondrous beauty; pure paper white, some center petals flecked carmine. Early, very long heavy stems. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Duchess de Nemours. Superb Ivory white becoming pure white, finest midseason white. 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Red. Unnamed variety. 40c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Mixed. A good selection of mixed named but unlabeled varieties and grown mixed. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Much care should be exercised in transplanting Evergreens not to allow the roots to be exposed to sun or air. Our rule is to coat the roots, as soon as dug, with a puddle of earth or mud, and pack with moss.

Evergreens will be much benefited in transplanting if protected from wind and sun until they begin to take hold of their new soil. This can be done by placing barrels or boxes over them. The spring winds are specially very hard on transplanted Evergreens. Little care and good judgment will insure their success, while neglect will mean failure.

Golden Nana Arborvitae. This is one of the very best of the compact forms of arborvitae for the South. Compact, cone shaped, and does not need shearing to remain in perfect shape. 6 inch size only this season, 75c each.

Chinese Arborvitae. Dark green, of more rapid and open growth than the Golden Nana.	Each
1 to 2 ft.....	\$0.40
2 to 3 ft.....	.75
3 to 4 ft.....	2.00

Rosedale Hybrid. Globose in shape, feathery light silver green. Have only small 4 inch size this season at 40c each.

English Juniper, or Common Juniper. Tall pyramidal shape, upright, light green foliage.	Each
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0.50
18 to 24 inches.....	.75

Irish Juniper. Very formal in outline, pyramidal upright. Foliage glaucous green.	Each
18 to 24 inch size.....	\$1.00

Cedrus Atlantica. (Mt. Atlas Cedar). Of bluish green cast.	Each
10 inch size.....	\$1.00

Cedrus Deodora. (Himalayan Cedar.) Feathery artistic blue foliage, with spreading branches. Have only 1 foot size at \$1.25 each.

Italian Cypress. Grows straight up, making a tall, narrow appearance. Trees 4 feet high will not be over six inches in width all way up. Have only 1 foot size at \$1.00 each.

Broad Leaved Evergreens

These comprise such Evergreens as Magnolia, Cape Jasmine, Laurel, etc. The same precautions must be observed in transplanting as with Conifers, and it is far safer and better in addition to these precautions to have the leaves removed, from most kinds, when taken up, and let them put out a new set of leaves. After being carefully planted and properly watered, it is well to mulch with coarse material to prevent rapid drying out.

Euonymus Japonica. An evergreen similar in appearance to Box, but with larger, more glossy leaves and more rapid grower than the Box. Fine for single specimens. Also makes pretty hedging plants for walks and borders, as it does not grow near so rapidly as the privets.

	Each	Doz.	100
1-year, 4 to 6-inch.....	\$.20	\$2.00	\$18.00
2-year, 10 to 15-inch.....	.40	4.00	30.00
3-year, 18 to 20-inch.....	.65	6.50	50.00

Euonymus Japonica Compacta. A special form originated by J. B. Baker, which grows and forms without shearing a perfectly formed conical specimen.

2-year, 5 to 6-inch.....	Each	Doz.	100
	\$.25	\$2.50	\$20.00

Dwarf Evergreen Box. Small green glossy leaves. Perfectly hardy. Excellent for cemetery planting, and to edge walks and beds.	Each	Doz.	100
2-year, 3 to 4-inch.....	\$.75	\$7.50	\$60.00
4-year, 8 to 12-inch.....	.75	8.00	

Magnolia Grandiflora. The grandest of all evergreens and flowering trees. Has large, glossy, bright green leaves. Succeeds throughout Texas and Oklahoma, as well as in other Southern states. By clipping off all but a few of the tip leaves when taken up, and treated as in our handling, they are readily transplanted. We do not clip the leaves off unless so instructed.

1-year, 4 to 6-inch.....	Each	Doz.	100
	.50	\$5.00	

A few specimens, 5 years old, 6 ft. high, at \$5 each.

Cape Jessamine. A beautiful plant with dark green glossy leaves, and in spring has most fragrant beautiful white flowers with wavy-like petals, from 1 1/2 to 2 inches long in the bud. It is not full hardy in North Texas but is easily carried thru the winter out of doors with some protection. Full hardy Central and South Texas.

Bushy plants, 15 to 18 inches.....	Each	Doz.	100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$.40	\$4.00	\$40.00
	.60	6.00	

Abelia Grandiflora. See first item in Shrub list, page 17.



Etoile de France



K. A. Victoria



Climbing American Beauty



Paul Neyron



Hadley

ROSES

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, PRUNING AND FERTILIZING

Soil and Preparation of Same.—The rose will adapt itself to almost any well-drained soil, but will give best results when planted in a good, rich, deep loam which has been thoroughly drained and well fertilized. If, however, the soil is thin and sandy it is advisable to add a good proportion of heavy soil. It is best to plant roses in an open, sunny place where the plants will be exposed to a full light. Never plant roses under large trees or where the ground is taken up by the roots of adjacent trees. You can never expect to get good results unless the ground is kept free from grass and weeds and thoroughly cultivated. A mulching of straw, leaf mold, leaves, or thoroughly rotted cow manure is beneficial. During the growing season it is advisable to fertilize roses from time to time, using bone meal, well rotted cow manure or liquid manure, apply at intervals of a month or six weeks. So soon as the fertilizer is applied it should be worked into the soil.

Never use a spade in rose bed, but use a digging fork, as this is less likely to cause injury to the roots. After the beds have been cultivated, rake the surface smooth and even. Frequent stirring of the surface is beneficial. A top dressing of hardwood ashes is excellent.

Planting.—We cannot emphasize too greatly the necessity of pruning all roses before transplanting. All weak growth should be cut out, leaving only the stoutest and most vigorous shoots, and these must be cut back to within 3 to 6 inches of the ground. Of course, the length to which these branches are to be cut back depends upon the vigor of the plant. The hole in which the plants are to be set must be of ample size. Place the plant in the hole about 1 inch deeper than it stood in the nursery row, provided it is on its own roots. Budded roses should have the budded portion set 2 to 3 inches below the level. Fill the hole half-full of soil, pour in water, let this settle, put in some more earth, firm this well about the roots, then fill in the hole and firm when the job is completed.

Water the plants whenever needed, and keep the soil well cultivated.

Pruning.—This should not be done too early in the winter in this section. We have found from experience that if roses are trimmed before January 1st, they sometimes, during warm winters, start an early growth, and consequently the plants are killed by the heavy frosts in February. About two-thirds of the past year's growth should be cut off, and all of the small, weak shoots and all decayed wood cut out. When pruning cut close to an eye or to the main stem of the plant. Do not leave ragged or jagged stems, as these decay and injure the plants. The more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. Climbing roses should have only their side branches shortened in. Do not disturb the main stem.

Note.—The pruning directions in the above paragraph refer to roses which have been planted more than a year.

We frequently receive complaints from our patrons who order late in the spring. They state that the flowers produced are inferior and do not come up to description. It should be understood that perfect flowers cannot be had when the plants are set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms before they are well established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall and receive the proper treatment as to pruning, fertilization and cultivation, there will be no cause for complaint.

BE SURE TO LOOK OVER THE LIST OF BOOKS ON ROSES ON PAGE 23. BEST TO PLANT IN FALL.

PRICES FIELD GROWN TWO YEAR PLANTS.
50 cents each Six for \$2.75
12 for \$5.00 30 for \$12.00

(We have not the room to "rave" about any of these fine varieties, so only give concise descriptions.)

WHITE AND BLUSH.

Antoine Revoire. Hybrid-Tea. Creamy white, delicately tinted with pink; extra large petals.

Bessie Brown. Hybrid-Tea. Creamy white flowers, distinctly beautiful bud. Sweetly scented.

Frau Karl Druschki. Hyb-Per. Upright vigorous grower with bright large green leaves. Large snow white blooms. Called White American Beauty.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Hyb-Tea. Pure white, splendid large buds. Fine for Cut Flowers.

White Cochet. Identical in shape of flower and habit of plant with the Pink Cochet except the flowers are white, with outer petals turning pink after blooming out.

BUFF AND YELLOW.

(Plants of this color not so vigorous as in other colors.)
Aaron Ward. Coppery Orange to Indian Yellow with beautiful bud. Pinkish fawn when full open.

Golden Ophelia. Delicate bud, of citron yellow, turning reddish at base.

Lady Hillingdon. Tea. Deep apricot yellow to orange, long pointed buds.

Madam Butterfly. Hyb-Tea. Pink suffused with apricot and gold. Buds Indian yellow at base.

Madam Constant Soupert. Tea. Citron yellow, shaded with rosy peach. Large pointed buds.

Madam Collette Martinet. Hyb-Tea. Old gold in long bud shading of coppery orange in globular flower.

Jennie Guillimot. Hyb-Tea. Deep saffron yellow, opening canary, with dark shadings. Long bud.

PINK.

Mrs. B. R. Cant. Tea. Bright clear rose pink. Strong bush; very free bloomer.

F. R. Patzger. Hyb-Tea. Creamy buff; reverse of petals warm pink. Strong bush, stiff stems; most satisfactory free bloomer.

President Taft. Hyb-Tea. Shell pink of shining, intense distinctive color. Fine stem; glossy foliage.

Pink Maman Cochet. Tea. Rich rosy pink, shaded with silvery rose on outer petals. A most satisfactory grower and bloomer for the South.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Hyb-Tea. Clear Imperial pink, large fine buds on stiff stems. One of our best for cut flowers.

My Maryland. Hyb-Tea. Salmon pink of a soft pleasing shade; sweet scented. Long pointed bud.

Pink Radiance. Hyb-Tea. Brilliant rosy carmine, shaded with opaline-pink tints in the open flower. Strong grower and profuse bloomer.

William R. Smith. Tea. Seedling of Maman Cochet pollinated with K. A. Victoria. Creamy white shaded with pink. Glossy foliage, stiff stems.

Caroline Testout. Hyb-Tea. Brilliant satiny-rose, deepening at center; broad petals, large flowers. The famous rose of Portland, Oregon.

Paul Neyron. Hyb-Per. Largest of all rose blooms. Bright shining pink clear and beautiful. Strong upright growth. Flowers on long stems, almost thornless.

CRIMSON AND RED.

General McArthur. Hyb-Tea. Vivid crimson scarlet, flowers larger than Meteor.

Meteor. Hyb-Tea. Intense velvety crimson, large buds on long stems. Foliage deep green.

Hadley. Hyb-Tea. Deep rich velvety crimson, with beautiful large buds, sweetly scented.

Madame Masson. Hyb-Per. Massive double full flowers of intense red with crimson hue, equaling the American Beauty in size.

American Beauty. Hyb-Per. Large Rose color. Bush upright.

Red Radiance. Hyb-Tea. Bright even shade of pure red, bearing most beautiful blooms on strong bush.

Etoile de France. Hyb-Tea. Brilliant shade of clear red-crimson velvet. Large flowers on long stems, remarkably free blooming and vigorous.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Prices the same as bush roses except Dorothy Perkins and Climbing American Beauty. Prices on these two varieties 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Tausendschoen or Thousand Beauties. Varying shades from flushed white to a deep pink or rosy-carmine, in bright clusters of blossoms almost covering the handsome pale green foliage.

Silver Moon. Hyb-Wic. Clear silvery white with a mass of bright yellow stamens, large and fragrant flowers.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush passing to white, double flowers in beautiful clusters. Vine very vigorous and of rapid growth.

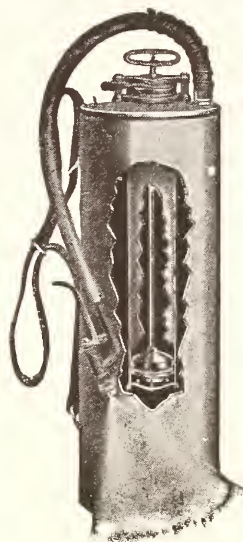
Crimson Rambler. Vivid crimson blooms borne in clusters, covering the entire vine during its blooming season. Vine vigorous making strong canes covering 20 feet or more in a season.

Climbing Meteor. Deep rich velvety crimson. Does not mass blooms but blooms constantly during blooming season.

Dorothy Perkins. Similar to Crimson Rambler in forming mass of bloom, except the color is a shell pink fading into a deep rose.

Climbing American Beauty. Dark rose-pink. Vine covers well. It is a seedling of American Beauty with Wichuraiana and Tea Blood.

ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES



THE AUTO-SPRAY NO. 1 THE WORLD'S STANDARD COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER

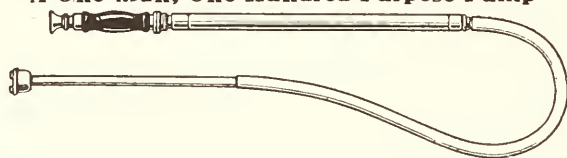
Adapted for every variety of spraying where a hand sprayer can be used. Made in heavy brass or galvanized iron as desired and has tank capacity of three gallons of solution. The pump is of heavy brass, 2 inches in diameter, and two or possibly three pumpings will empty the tank under higher and more constant pressure than any other knapsack sprayer. The brass tank will withstand chemical solutions, and is recommended, also the Auto-Pop shut-off, which is automatic in action and operates a self-cleaning wire through the nozzle.

Net Cash
Auto-Spray No. 1-B, brass tank, auto-pop. . . . \$12.00
Auto-Spray No. 1-D, galv. tank, auto-pop. . . . 2.50

**THIS SPRAYER SHOULD
BE IN THE HOUSE OF EVERY
FLOWER LOVING FAMILY**

Prices of barrel and large size sprayers on application.

THE ARMSTRONG STANDARD SPRAY PUMP A One-Man, One Hundred Purpose Pump



As supplied for spraying from bucket.

The Armstrong Standard Spray Pump is simply a very carefully designed and accurately made "squirt-gun" provided with a proper outfit of nozzles. Its simplicity largely accounts for its unusual power.

Its plan of operation is so simple and so different from other types of spraying apparatus. This permits the use of the hose on the suction end instead of on the discharge end. That is why it is possible to use the Armstrong Standard either with a bucket, barrel or knapsack, depending upon the number of trees or the kind of spraying to be done.



Using the Armstrong Standard Pump with barrel and long hose.

For bucket use, a short length of hose is supplied. To use it with barrel or tank for a larger orchard, a longer length of hose up to 25 or 30 feet is desirable. The work of spraying is always done from the ground. No ladder, long extension or platform is needed. A large tree can be completely sprayed with ten or a dozen strokes of the pump. The work is done rapidly and with a minimum of labor and, by reason of the

equal strokes, spraying material is not dissipated.

By different arrangements of the several nozzles regularly supplied, sprays of varying fineness—from a mist to a straight stream that carries sixty feet—are produced.

The Armstrong Standard is made entirely of brass. No leather packings are used and no metal subject to rust or decay. Every Armstrong Standard is **warranted for five years.** This makes it the **most economical spraying device on the market.**

PRICE LIST.

The Armstrong Standard Pump, with short hose and all three spraying nozzles (for bucket use) Each **\$5.50**
The price of \$5.50 is for pump only and does not include knapsack. The pump can be attached to any knapsack as well as used in bucket or barrel.

RED SNAPPER PLANT FOOD

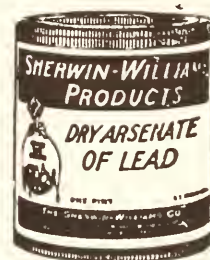
This is a highly concentrated plant food made up scientifically to cover the needs of plant life, both out-of-doors and in window garden and conservatory. It has been on the market some time; its advertisement has been nationwide, and is probably well known to most of our customers. Easily applied, pleasant to use, and we are pleased to recommend it. By far the richest, most nutritious and yet harmless organic fertilizer for house plants and small fruits, climbing vines and shrubbery ever placed on the market. It is made from specially prepared and finely ground fish bonemeal and nitrogenous cartilage mixed with pulverized tobacco snuff. Put up in a concentrated form.



	By Express, Charges Collect, or packed with trees.	By Parcel Post, Postpaid.
12 oz. can.	\$.25	\$.35
2 lb. can. . . . .	.50	.65
5 lb. package.	1.00	1.25

TREE TANGLEFOOT. A perfect safeguard for trees against Gypsy, Brown Tail, Tussock Moth, Caterpillars, Canker Worms, Cut Worms, Ants.

	By Express or with tree orders.	By Parcel Post, Postpaid.
1 lb. can.	\$.50	\$.60
5 lb. can.	2.25	2.75



ARSENATE OF LEAD for killing Curculio, Canker Worm, Codling Moth, Tent Caterpillar, Slug, Leaf Roller, Fruit Worms, Berry Moth, and other Eating Insects.

1/2 lb. package.	\$.30
1 lb. . . . .	.50
5 lb.	2.00

Postage extra

BORDI-FUNGIL. For prevention of all Mildews, Black Root, Brown Rot, and all fungus troubles.

1 lb. cans.	50c each
5 lb. cans.	\$2.00 each

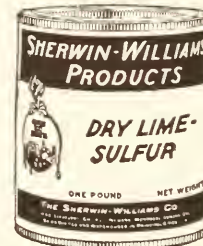
[Prices on application.

DRY LIME-SULPHUR.

For eradicating San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell Scale and other scale insects, Apple Scab, Peach Leaf Curl, and other fungus diseases.

1 lb. cans.	40c each
5 lb. cans.	\$1.75 each

**A GOOD TREE OR
PLANT IS WORTH
CARING FOR.**



BLACK-LEAF 40. A concentrated Sulphate of Nicotine for killing all forms of aphids and all SUCKING INSECTS. A contact spray.

\$1.25 per 12 oz. can. Will dilute for 50 gallons spray. 1 oz. will make 4 gallons spray.

SULFOCID. For prevention of all fungus diseases, such as rots, mildews, anthracnose, leaf spot, canker, etc.
1 pint cans. . . 50c each 1 gallon cans. . . \$2.25 each
1 quart cans. . 75c each 5 gallon size cans 8.75 each

SCALECIDE. The complete dormant spray for killing San Jose and all kinds of Scale insects.

1 quart cans.	60c each
1 gallon cans.	\$1.45 each
5 gallon cans.	6.45 each

KRYSTAL-GAS. For killing peach tree borers. In 1 lb. tin cans, \$1.00.

HORTICULTURAL INFORMATION

In the foregoing pages of this catalog we give a few important facts about the fruits, shrubs, etc., listed, but it is impossible to give any limited amount of information even in a catalog many times this size.

So, in order to place at the disposal of our customers a fund of horticultural information, we have listed below a select list of books bearing upon the different classes of fruits as found in the catalog. We could name many other very valuable books, but space forbids.

We do not keep these books in stock, but will be pleased to order them for our friends and patrons without further cost than the publishers' prices, which are the prices mentioned with each book. If we kept the books in stock here, a higher price would have to be charged to offset the extra expense of maintaining a stock.

All you have to do is to send us the money as per price listed and we will take pleasure in forwarding the order to the various publishers without further cost to you. The prices are net, postage included. No discounts.

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For information on Spraying, Diseases of Trees and Plants, and all kindred subjects, write your State Agricultural Department, or Experiment Station, or Department of Agriculture. Washington, D. C., for bulletins on these subjects. They will be furnished to you free of charge and will give you the latest and best information. The National Government and most all the states maintain a department devoted to horticultural interests, and their information on spraying, diseases of trees and plants, etc., is the best to be had.

Send your name to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., with the request that your name be placed upon their mailing list for the Department of Agriculture "Monthly List of Publications." This list will not cost you anything and will give and describe all the Government Publications as they come out. From such a list you can request any of the bulletins.



The MUNSON NURSERIES

Denison, Texas